

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 530.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## MONUMENTAL TESTIMONIAL to

Captain COOK.—Among the many claims of distinguished men for a national recognition of their services, there are few which surpass those of the great circumnavigator, Capt. James Cook. A few of his relatives have taken the initiative in an attempt to raise a public monument to his memory, with the fullest assurance that nothing more is required than the organisation of a legitimate channel through which the contributions of those who are ever ready to pay tribute to genius and moral worth, may flow. A committee is in course of formation, and a list of contributions will shortly be published.

In the meantime subscriptions will be received, and specially acknowledged by ISAAC BRANESBY SMITH, Esq., Hon. Sec., 5, Grove-road, Bow-road, London, E.

London, August 28.

## PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late SIR

JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., K.C.B., &c., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

The Committee connected with the above object, having decided to erect a full-length Statue in marble to the memory of this deceased officer, Designs and Specifications, which must be transmitted free of expense, will be received by the Honorary Secretary, addressed to No. 6, Whitehall-yard, who will also furnish any other information required.

JOHN WYATT, Coldstream Guards,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

## ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Annual

Subscription, 11, 12.—The Drawings and Publications of this Society are open daily to the free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art.

The Publications for 1859, now being distributed to Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year, include a chromo-lithograph and outline head from Giovanni Sanzio, with Descriptive Notice by Mr. Layard; a chromo-lithograph and outline head from L. da Vinci; and two wood engravings from Giotto. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

24, Old Bond-street, Aug. 1860.

## ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S

SOCIETY for ORPHAN and other NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN of Parents once in Prosperity, Brixton-hill and Aldersgate.

Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee; the Bankers, Messrs. SPOONER, ATTWOOD, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street; and by

EDWD. FRED. LEEKS, Secretary.

Office, 2, Walbrook, E.C.

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Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, Terms of Residence, &c., may be obtained on application, at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal.

August 1860. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.

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and of SCIENCE APPLIED to the ARTS.

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During the Session 1860-61, which will commence on the 4th of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy.—By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
5. Mining.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Geology.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics.—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Biann.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the Laboratories) is 30s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20s.

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Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions; and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

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THOS. EYRE MORGAN, Sec.

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., Aug. 25, 1860.

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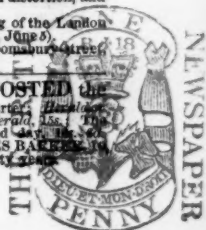
\* See J. H. D.'s paper read at the meeting of the London Photographic Society (Photographic Journal, June 6).

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**AS ASSISTANT MASTER** in a school; age 26; is a member of the Church of England; has had seven years' experience in tuition. Teaches Latin, French, arithmetic, the rudiments of Greek, and English generally. Address Box 168, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS COMMERCIAL MASTER**, in a grammar or private school, if within 50 miles of London preferred; age 30. Teaches English thoroughly; possesses a good elementary knowledge of Latin, French, chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; was trained in a normal college for the scholastic profession; has had nine years' experience. Terms, if not resident 75*l*. upwards; if resident 45*l*. or more, but the former preferred. Address Box 171, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS EVENING TUTOR**, in or near London. Teaches Latin, Greek, first few books of Euclid, history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Is a clergyman's son, and possesses much experience in school work and private tuition. Is now assisting the head master of a public school in London. Is willing to give a certain amount of instruction in return for partial board and lodging. Address Box 173, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS HEAD MASTER** of a School, or Tutor in a nobleman or gentleman's family, in or near London. An under-mastership in a public school not objected to. Qualifications consist of the general range of classical and mathematical subjects required for the universities, &c. with natural science, French, and elementary German. Is an M.A. of Edinburgh University, and has been tutor in a college in connection with the University of London. Address Box 175, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR CLASSICAL MASTER**, or General Assistant; age 26; teaches junior classics, mathematics, and English generally; has had two years' experience in tuition; is a member of the University of Durham (1857). Salary required about 40*l*. Address Box 177, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR CLASSICS MASTER** (non-resident) in London. Teaches English in all its branches, and French acquired on the Continent. Has five years' experience in tuition. Salary required 60*l*. Address Box 179, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER** of a National School, with three or four pupil teachers. Possesses a second-class certificate, and has had seven years' experience in tuition, six of which were obtained in a Worcestershire grammar-school. Religious views Evangelical; can lead simple psalmody. Salary required not less than 60*l*. with house and garden, or equivalent. Age 32. Address Box 181, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PROFESSOR** of ELOCUTION, Public Reading, Rhetoric, or English Literature, in or near London; is a member of one of the learned professions; has had large experience and practice; possesses numerous testimonials of the highest grade. Address Box 183, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT ASSISTANT**, or otherwise; age 33. Teaches writing, arithmetic (thoroughly), algebra, Euclid, book-keeping, drawing, French, fortification, &c.; has had 13 years' experience in tuition, and can produce good testimonials. Salary required 50*l*. Address Box 185, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TRAVELLING TUTOR** for the next six months. Advertiser is an Oxford B.A., and was a scholar and Exhibitioner of his college, and 2nd class in Moderations, 1858. Address Box 187, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** or MASTER, resident or non-resident; locality immaterial. Advertiser is an M.A. and S.C.L., and undertakes classics to any extent, with versification and prose composition (both Greek and Latin); French fluently in conversation, German, Hebrew, English subjects generally, the English language critically, elocution, arithmetic, and drawing to beginners. References and testimonials of the highest grade. Salary required from 80 to 100 guineas. Address Box 189, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a family, or Assistant in a school; aged 21. Is competent to teach English generally, middle Latin and Greek classics, elementary French, arithmetic, Euclid first three books, and algebra as far as quadratic equations. Is a member of the Church of England. Salary required from 30*l*. upwards. Address Box 191, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** or ASSISTANT. Qualification consists of classics (high), Latin and Greek, French, mathematics, pure and mixed, arithmetic, English composition, history, ancient and modern geography, music, piano and harmonium. Experience in tuition, 25 years. Salary, if in a family 70*l*., if in a school 60*l*. Address Box 193, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR** in or near London. Teaches German, French, piano, and singing. Has great experience in tuition, and can produce excellent testimonials. Address Box 195, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**AS VISITING LECTURER** on the highest branches of classics, history, and theology; neighbourhood of London preferred. Terms, if by the year, not less than 120*l*.; or as agreed upon by the hour or lecture. The advertiser has had the advantage of a public school and university education with high honours; M.A. degree. Has also had ten years' experience in public and private tuition. Address Box 197, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS**, or three hours daily in exchange for board and lodging. Hertfordshire preferred. Teaches English, French, Italian, music, and drawing. Salary according to what is required. Or an appointment on the Continent, having resided several years abroad. Address Box 199, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS** to Children. West-end of London preferred. Teaches English generally, music, and the rudiments of French. Remuneration according to hours required. Would not object to take charge of young pupils going out of town for a month or two from the present time. Address Box 201, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS**, to instruct in English, French, German, and music. Has been engaged in tuition six years, and can obtain good references. Salary according to the number of pupils. Address Box 208, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a Gentleman's Family; no particular locality desired; age 21. Teaches English thoroughly, French, music, drawing, and dancing, if required. Remuneration 25*l*. Address Box 205, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**, aged 25; competent to teach English generally, also the rudiments of music and French; understands all kinds of needlework; is a member of the Church of England, and has some experience in tuition. Address Box 207, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**, or Assistant Teacher in a school. Teaches English, music, and rudiments of French. Has some experience in juvenile tuition; would not object to travel. Salary is not a primary consideration. Address Box 206, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS**; age 25. Locality immaterial. Teaches English, French (acquired abroad), music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has had five years' experience in tuition, and prefers pupils under twelve years of age. Salary required from 30*l*. to 40*l*. Address Box 211, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS**; aged 28. Teaches English, French, German (acquired on the Continent), music, and singing; has had much experience, chiefly in the families of clergymen. Salary with laundry expenses, 45*l*. without. A locality near London preferred. Address Box 213, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS** in a clergyman's or gentleman's family; age 31. Teaches English, French (acquired in Paris), good music, and possesses an advanced rudimentary knowledge of German and Italian; has been a resident governess for the last eight years. Pupils under fifteen preferred. Has received 70 guineas as salary. Address Box 215, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS** in a gentleman's family; age 21. Undertakes to teach thorough English, music, and singing, and French to young pupils. Has held a similar position for nearly three years, and can have good testimonials. Terms not less than 35*l*. per annum. Address Box 217, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT GOVERNESS** to children under 15. Teaches French (acquired in France), music, thorough English, the rudiments of drawing, and German; has experience as governess-pupil in a first-class establishment. Salary required 40*l*. to 50*l*. Age 21. Address Box 219, Gratiuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W.**—The CLASSES of this School will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, September 27th. The Senior Division is taught chiefly by Miss HAY, the Lady Superintendent; the Junior Pupils (principally on the plan of Object Lessons and the like) by Miss ROSALIND HOSKING. Pupils are admissible at the age of six.  
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

**ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD, CANONBURY, near London, N.**  
**LADIES' COLLEGE**, on the Principles of Queen's College (Established 1849).  
The College will REOPEN on the 17th of SEPTEMBER.  
SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

We, the undersigned Clergymen and Gentlemen, having personal knowledge of the plans of the above highly successful Institution, concur in recommending it to the notice of parents desirous of obtaining a first-class education in all respects for their daughters:

Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.  
Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., Rector of Barnham and Conyewton, Suffolk.  
Rev. J. B. Holme, M.D., Linton, Cambridgeshire.  
Rev. C. Heslridge, M.A., Rector of Carlton, Leicester.  
Rev. J. H. Jenkins, B.A., Rector of Hazlewood, Duffield.  
Rev. R. Major, M.A., F.S.A., Head Master of Maidenhall Grammar School.  
Rev. P. Parker, M.A., Rector of Hawton, Notts.  
Rev. J. H. Sharwood, M.A., Vicar of Walsall, Staffordshire.  
William Slocombe, Solicitor, Reading.  
Rev. C. Wolley, M.A., Assistant Master of Eton College.  
The Hon. R. Winn, 20, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square.  
Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

**BEDFORD CHARITY SCHOOLS.**  
Bedford.—Assistant Mistress Wanted.—The Trustees of the Bedford Charity hereby give notice, that the OFFICE of SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS of the GIRLS' SCHOOL is now VACANT. Salary 50*l*. per annum. Persons desirous of becoming candidates for the appointment must forward their applications and testimonials addressed to the Clerk of the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, Bedford, on or before Wednesday, the 12th day of September next. Applications from certificated mistresses only will be received. Medical certificates as to health will be required.—Bedford, Aug. 24, 1860.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The PROSPECTUS for the Academical Year commencing October 1, 1860 (containing information about the several departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Engineering, and Military Science, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is NOW READY, and will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The SCHOOL—The School will REOPEN on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, at which time New Pupils will be admitted. The School is divided into Two Parts:  
1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature; the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the Learned Professions.  
2. The Division of Modern Instruction; including Pupils intended for General and Mercantile Pursuits, for the Classes of Architecture, Engineering, and Military Sciences in King's College, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, for the Royal Navy, and for the Commercial Marine.  
For full information apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**  
DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE.—The Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860.

The Classes in this department are adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves either for the Royal Indian Civil Service, or to proceed to the Universities.  
The following are the subjects embraced in this course:  
Divinity—The Rev. the Principal; the Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A.  
Classical Literature—Professor, Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A.; Lecturer, H. Lamb, Esq., B.A.; Assistant-Lecturer, Rev. J. Heywood, M.A.  
Mathematics—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.; Assistant-Lecturer, Rev. W. Howse, M.A.  
English Language and Literature—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. C. H. Pearson, M.A.  
French—Professor, C. K. Mariette, and M. Stievenard, Lecturer.  
German—Dr. Bernays.  
For full particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—EVENING CLASSES.—The following CLASSES will be RE-OPENED on Monday, October 15:—

Divinity—Rev. Dr. Plumtre, M.A.  
Latin—Rev. C. U. Daseant, M.A.; Rev. A. I. McCaul, M.A.; John Lamb, Esq., and Rev. W. Howse, M.A.  
Greek—C. H. O. Dail, Esq., B.A.; Rev. A. I. McCaul, M.A.; J. Lamb, Esq., Rev. W. Howse, M.A.  
French—Prof. Mariette, Messrs. Stievenard, Thibaudin, and Isnard.  
German—Rev. Dr. Wintzer, Herr Schneider.  
Italian—Prof. Pistrucci.  
English Language, &c.—H. Morley, Esq., Rev. O. Adolphus, M.A.  
History and Geography of England—Decimus Sturges, Esq., B.A.; William Hughes, Esq., F.R.G.S.  
Mathematics—Rev. E. A. Cook, M.A., G. R. Smalley, Esq., B.A., T. S. Carte, Esq., M.A.  
Arithmetic and Bookkeeping—James Haddon, Esq., M.A.  
Principles of Commerce—Prof. Leone Levi.  
Drawing—Prof. De la Motte.  
The Elements of Chemistry—Prof. C. L. Bloxam.  
Mechanics—G. R. Smalley, Esq., B.A.  
Physiology—Prof. Beale, M.B.  
Botany—Prof. Bentley, F.L.S.  
Economic Science and Statistics—Rev. Prof. Rogers, M.A.  
Experimental Physics—Prof. Maxwell, M.A.  
A Prospectus will be sent free on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, and a detailed Syllabus of the Lectures on receipt of three postage-stamps.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The REGULATIONS relating to Matriculation, and to Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, having been recently revised, COPIES of them may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

DEGREES IN SCIENCE.—Candidates who shall have attained the age of 22 years will be admitted to the First B.Sc. Examination in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, without previous matriculation. Candidates who shall have taken a Degree in Arts in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom will be admitted to the B.Sc. Examination without matriculation.  
A Second B.Sc. Examination will be held in October next, to which Bachelors of Arts of this University, and Undergraduates who have passed the First M.B. Examination, will be admitted without having passed the First B.Sc. Examination.

A New Edition of the CALENDAR, containing the Revised Regulations, with the Examination Papers for the present year, up to this date, will shortly be issued.

By order of the Senate,  
WILLIAM B. CAIRPENTER, M.D., Registrar.  
Burlington House, Aug. 10.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.  
The SCHOOL will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 25, for New Pupils. All the boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th, at a Quarter past Nine o'clock.

The Session is divided into Three Terms, viz., from the 25th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The Yearly Payment for each Pupil is 18*l*. of which 6*l*. is paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter past Nine to Three-quarters past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other Branches of Education. There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the Prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first Two Terms there are Short Examinations, which are taken into account in the General Examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the Examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master. The Discipline of the School is maintained without Corporal Punishment. A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.  
The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on TUESDAY, the 16th of October.  
August, 1860.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS.  
SESSION 1860-61.

The SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 16, when Professor BEESLEY, A.M., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.  
Latin—Professor Newman.  
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.  
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstücker.  
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.  
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.  
Hindustani—Professor Syed Abdoolah.  
Tamil—Professor Von Streng.  
Gujarati—Professor Dáidábhá Náorjī.  
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, A.M.  
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.  
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Arrivabene, L.L.D.  
German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.  
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M., F.R.S.  
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.  
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.  
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.  
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson.  
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole.  
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.  
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., M.I.B.A.  
Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.  
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.  
Drawing Teacher—Mr. Moore.  
Botany—Professorship vacant.  
Zoology—Recent and Fossil—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.  
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Beesley, A.M.  
Political Economy—Professor Waley, A.M.  
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.  
Jurisprudence—Professorship vacant.  
Lecturers to Schoolmasters and others—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and the Office of the College has kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.—In October 1861, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of 83*l*. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of 53*l*. for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding matriculation, Students in the College or Pupils of the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20*l*. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December 1862. A portion of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20*l*. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1863, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy of 30*l*. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December 1860, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding matriculation, Students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the Scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Counsel's Prize for Law, 10*l*. for 1861.  
Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of 15*l*. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, 5*l*. for 1861.  
Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading Room Society's Prize), 5*l*. for 1861.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College; also special prospectuses, showing the course of instruction in the College, and the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1860.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 1st of October.

The Junior School will open on Tuesday, the 25th of September.

**THE COLLEGE, ISLE of CUMBRAE.**—

Students from the English Universities are received during the Long Vacation. Terms (including tuition twice a week) Ten Guineas per month. Vice-Provost and Tutor, the Rev. I. G. CAZENOVE, M.A., Oxon.

For further particulars address the Rev. the VICE-PROVOST, The College, Isle of Cumbrae, by Greenock, Scotland.

**NEW COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.**—

The School having been placed upon a new footing, and the premises much enlarged, it is proposed to INCREASE the NUMBER of BOARDERS not on the Foundation. The Younger Boys are prepared for the Winchester College Election—the Seniors for the University.

For particulars apply to Rev. W. TUCKWELL, 28, Holywell, Oxford, Head Master.

**THE NEXT SESSION of the EDINBURGH ACADEMY** will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, at Ten o'clock, when Mr. WEIR will open the First or Junior Class.

The Academy is an Institution in which Young Gentlemen from Eight or Ten to Sixteen or Seventeen Years of Age, or upwards, receive a thorough Education in Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and English Literature. Although the Academy is essentially a Classical Institution, a Modern Side has been added to the School for the advantage of Young Gentlemen who mean to enter the Military or Civil Service, or to follow pursuits in which an extensive acquaintance with the Classics is not required.

On FRIDAY 28th and SATURDAY 29th SEPTEMBER, attendance will be given at the Academy from Twelve to Three o'clock, for the enrolment of New Pupils. Any additional information may be obtained from Mr. PATRICK, Clerk to the Directors, No. 21, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

BOARDERS are received by—  
The RECTOR, 62, Great King-street,  
Mr. THOMPSON, 3, Brandon-street,  
Mr. CAEMITHAEL, 38, East Claremont-street; and  
Mr. MACLEAN, Chance Lot, Bonington.

**CAVERSHAM HOUSE ACADEMY,** near

Reading.—The course of instruction embraces every branch of a sound Commercial Education, with Classics and Mathematics; French by a resident Parisian. This establishment has been conducted many years by Mr. KNIGHTON, and the pupils are regularly examined by the College of Preceptors, from whom they have received many certificates.

Terms: board and education, under twelve years, 24 guineas per annum; above that age, 26 guineas; lawrences, two guineas per annum. References given to, and required from, strangers.

**HOME EDUCATION.**—One Little Girl

sisters will be RECEIVED into the Family of a Gentleman, to be EDUCATED with an only child by an experienced governess. References and testimonials of the highest description. Terms inclusive and moderate. The entire charge of orphans or of children from the Colonies preferred.

Apply by letter to "L. L. L." No. 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—HALF-GUINEA

SEASON TICKETS, admitting from 1st September 1860 to 30th April 1861, now ready for issue. The following are some of the Special Appointments already fixed for September:

Saturday, 1st, and Monday, 3rd, National Hollyhock Show.  
Mondays, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, Great Fountains.  
Tuesday, 4th, Tonic Sol-fa Contest and Great Choral Concert.  
Wednesday, 5th, Performance by Scotch Part-song Singers.  
Thursday, 13th, Licensed Victuallers' Fête.  
Saturday, 15th, Great Concert of Mr. Martin's Glee and Part Songs.  
Wednesday, 19th, Dahlia and Fruit Show.  
Thursday, 20th, "The Creation" and "Messiah."  
Wednesday, 26th, Mme. Clara Novello's Farewell Concerts.  
Saturday, 29th, "Creation" and "Messiah."

## POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

(Limited), 309, Regent-street.—The alterations to this Institution being nearly completed, the Directors give notice that they are prepared to accept for EXHIBITION MODELS of MACHINERY, Naval Models, Works of Art, Philosophical Apparatus, Specimens of Manufactures, &c. Exhibitors of pictures and works of high art are informed that the fine-art department will be exclusively reserved for the exhibition of such works. Patentes and others will have their inventions explained by competent demonstrators. The institution will shortly be reopened, and early application for space is requested to be made to the Managing Director, J. S. Pene, Esq.

By order, JNO. WYNNE, Managing Secretary.

## NEW ADDITION.—Mme. TUSSAUD'S

HISTORICAL GALLERY, established 25 years in Baker-street.—Line of the Plantagenets, Henry II., surnamed Curt or Shortmantle, in the splendid costume of the period, 1170, studied from old English manuscripts. Monarchs recently added—William the Conqueror, William II., Henry I., Stephen. Open from 11 till 10.—Is: extra room 6d.

## TO BE LET, THE ROYAL GALLERY OF

ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, during the tour of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry. Admirably adapted for entertainments, lectures, or amateur performances.

Apply by letter to "J. P. R." at the Gallery.

## MR. JOHN MILLARD (Pupil of John

Vanderhoff, Esq.) may be ENGAGED for SHAKE-SPEARIAN RECITATION and early application for space is requested to be made to the Managing Director, J. S. Pene, Esq.

## ELOCUTION.—MR. JOHN MILLARD

(pupil of John Vanderhoff, Esq.) instructs clerical and other students in ELOCUTION.

Address 12, Dorchester-place, Blandford-square, N.W.

## TO LITERARY INSTITUTES.

## MR. C. CHARLES'S VOCAL and

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.—Ninth Season. Mr. CHARLES is no longer under restrictions as to time and distance in accepting Engagements. Syllabus, terms, &c. on application.

16, Howard-street, Strand, W.C.

## TO LITERARY INSTITUTES.

## MR. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS,

F.G.S., F.L.S., Restorer of the Extinct Animals at the Crystal Palace, will LECTURE at the Mechanics' Institute, Newbury, October 12; Devonport, October 30 and November 6; Plymouth, October 31 and November 7; Chester, November 21; and Birmingham, November 28, December 3 and 10.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. JOHN BLAGROVE, 32, Langham-street, Portland-place, London, W.

## TO LECTURERS AND OTHERS.—The

Advertiser has a MS. LECTURE upon the Life and Times of Frederick the Great, illustrated with upwards of 40 life-size Portraits, arranged in military groups, and representing striking historical incidents. They are beautifully painted in colours. To the Amateur or Professional Lecturer the possession of this lecture would prove a great acquisition. Terms 35 guineas.

Address "Box 1," Post-office, Carlisle.

## POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,

illustrated with Experiments and Dissolving Views on the largest scale.—Mr. J. H. PEPER, F.C.S., & Inst. C.E., &c., having left the Royal Polytechnic, will accept ENGAGEMENTS TO LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges, and Schools; and has opened a Laboratory for Pupils and Analyses at the Marylebone Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, W., where all communications may be addressed.

## TO ATHENAEUMS OR LITERARY IN-

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## THE CRITIC.

## REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

**THIS MUCH-DESIRED REPORT** has been at length printed, and is now lying before us. It is in every respect highly satisfactory, both from the conclusions at which it arrives, and the mass of interesting evidence which it embodies relative to the past, present, and probable future of the British Museum. We believe it was Mr. Urquhart who somewhere said that the Blue Books of this country offer the pleasantest and most instructive mass of reading anywhere to be met with; and certainly, if all of them were like the present, we should not object greatly to the vast amount of public money annually spent upon their production. Here the names of the principal witnesses are alone a sufficient guarantee both against dullness and ignorance, or, even worse still, pedantic conceit. Whether it is Mr. Panizzi whose opinions are elicited in the examination, or Professor Owen, or Dr. Gray, or Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Newton, Mr. Westmacott, and Sir Thomas Wyse, one is always sure that they each speak to the purpose, and are all brimful of information on the particular points with respect to which their evidence is required. Mr. Panizzi, as Principal Librarian, was of course the first person placed under examination, and he put forth many excellent and cogent reasons—not to our mind, however, sufficiently convincing—in favour of the removal of the natural history collections in the Museum to some other locality. The contemplation of so many different objects of nature and art, crowded together under the same roof, tends, according to all his experience, to confuse the mind of the visitor, instead of helping him to carry with him any sound knowledge upon one particular subject. Added to which there is the fact that all the collections in the Museum are increasing at a rate never before known, especially in the Department of Antiquities, as instanced in the discoveries made by Dr. Layard on the site of ancient Nineveh, and by Mr. Newton on the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, as well as at Cnidus and Branchidae. Then there is Professor Owen, who, as Superintendent of the Natural History collections, asks for at least five acres of exhibition room to make those collections properly available for the instruction of the public, and sufficiently worthy of this great nation. To accommodate both the Antiquities, as the interests of archaeology require, and the Natural History, as Professor Owen deems expedient, is, according to Mr. Panizzi, by far too extensive a demand upon the space available in the immediate neighbourhood of the Museum, besides involving an almost ruinous expense in the purchase of ground. This also was the opinion of a majority of the Trustees at a meeting held during the present year, when a resolution was taken to remove the Natural History collections to Kensington. Professor Owen, who followed Mr. Panizzi, argued at length in favour of an immense space for the exhibition of the Natural History. Nothing short of five acres will satisfy him. He states "that for the purposes of exhibition varieties are now as important as species; that conclusions are much facilitated by comparison, and comparison is much easier between stuffed specimens placed before the eye at once than between skins taken one by one out of a drawer; that he attaches great importance to the systematic exhibition of species a little different, to show the way in which the different modifications blend one with another, so that the great features of the class may be seen. To carry out these views, he calculates that it will be necessary to provide buildings which, if containing galleries on two floors, as he recommends, will cover five acres; if upon one floor, ten acres. On the other hand, with this eminent exception, the whole of the scientific naturalists who have been examined, including the Keepers of all the Departments of Natural History in the British Museum, are of opinion that an exhibition on so large a scale tends alike to the needless bewilderment and fatigue of the public, and the impediment of the studies of the scientific visitor. These witnesses, therefore, strongly recommend a limited though liberal exhibition of the collections, upon the principle of arrangement technically described as typical. This principle, recognising the universally-admitted fact that the majority of the specimens in every zoological and palæontological collection which approaches completeness are useful, and indeed intelligible, only to the skilled naturalist, requires the separation of such a collection into two portions; the one consisting of specimens illustrative of the leading points both of popular and of scientific interest connected with the class to which they belong, and the other of specimens which have an exclusively scientific value. The former collection is to be displayed with all the art of the taxidermist, so as to arrest the attention and awaken the interest of the casual visitor; while the latter, stored in a comparatively small compass, and with little expense, in drawers and cases, is to be at all times conveniently accessible to the student. In corroboration of these views, several of the same witnesses insist on the inevitable deterioration which constant exposure to light effects in specimens of the animal kingdom; in many instances destroying or changing the colours of mammalia, birds, shells, and insects, so as to render them useless either for scientific or popular exhibition. The necessary result, it is contended, of an indiscriminate exposure of objects so sensitive must be either that incorrect or imperfect ideas will be communicated by the display of faded specimens, or that constant and heavy demands must be made on the public purse for the replacement

of such specimens. It is, however, admitted by two at least of the scientific naturalists above referred to, 'that the notions about type collections are excessively vague, and that they convey not the same idea to any two men.' And, again, that the word 'type' is used in two different senses." We are not at all surprised at this difference of opinion between Professor Owen and the other scientific naturalists examined before the Committee; Professor Owen being not merely a scientific naturalist, but a heaven-born genius, considerably in advance of his time. We do not mean this as a sneer. Heaven forbid! Neither do we find any fault with him for arguing now in favour of the removal of the Natural History to South Kensington, although his name stood conspicuous in two protests against any such removal, the last protest being of very recent date. He has doubtless very good reasons for altering his opinion; not the least of which is the impossibility of carrying out his grand ideas in the neighbourhood of Great Russell-street. All the space there available would scarcely suffice for his own wants, and then what would become of our archaeological treasures? Scarcely any one, we believe, argues that it would be wise to remove our Egyptian antiquities, our Elgin and Phrygian marbles, our Halicarnassian, Lycian, Greek, and Roman monuments and inscriptions, our Assyrian winged bulls, lions, and bas reliefs, to another locality. The weight alone of some of these, and the necessary expense of transit, must forbid any such idea; Mr. Oldfield, in his examination, having shown that to remove only one of these, the statue of Thothmes III., to a distance of only twelve feet from its present position, would involve an expense of 70*l*.! Let us quote Mr. Oldfield's evidence upon this point, which may serve also as a specimen of the curious and interesting matter so frequently looked up in the pages of a Blue Book. The circumstances connected with the removal of this particular statue were, he acknowledges, altogether special: "In the first place," says Mr. Oldfield, "the head of Thothmes III. is a monument of granite, weighing about six or seven tons, exclusive of its pedestal. It was, therefore, considered proper to support the floor underneath where it stands by special piers constructed in the basement below; and when it was proposed to be removed to a distance of ten or twelve feet, it was, in the opinion of the architect, necessary to construct similar piers again in the new spot; and then, because it was to be removed not exactly in a straight direction, but diagonally, the difficulty in balancing it (for it is one of the most unwieldy objects in point of proportion that we have) was considerably increased. Now when this head had been removed previously, it was thought prudent to consult the late Mr. Stephenson on the subject, and he, considering probably that expense was no object with the British Museum, recommended that what may be called a railway or tramway should be laid down to carry it steadily along the floor, and at the same time that a very elaborate cradle should be constructed, in order to prevent the weight at the top of the head from overbalancing—a precaution which no doubt was in the highest degree prudent, but which is totally unnecessary for any other object we possess. When, therefore, the Trustees saw that this railroad, together with the architects' work in constructing the piers and the carpenters' work in constructing the cradle, would run them up a bill of 70*l*., they considered it was not expedient to undertake the work." But Dr. Gray, Mr. Waterhouse, and other gentlemen who were examined by the Committee, bring forward a similar argument to that of the archaeologists against the removal of the Natural History, namely, that it would involve a ruinous expense, and would be likely to cause serious damage to many highly valuable specimens. Sir Benjamin Brodie is asked: "Do you apprehend that the expense of removal would be very considerable, considering the size of these collections?"—and he replies: "I think it would be an enormous work. When the College of Surgeons undertook the charge of the Hunterian Museum, which was in Castle-street, Long Acre, and transferred it to the museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which is about three-quarters of a mile off, I remember it was a most enormous work, and a very expensive one. That was long ago, when I was a young man. That was a work of great difficulty, although at that time it was only about one-third of what the Museum of the College of Surgeons is now." To this expense of removal there would have to be added the continuous expense of a large additional staff of officers and attendants in the new quarters, besides the expense of a Naturalists' Library with a librarian and attendants to take care of it. Professor Owen reckons that such a library, in addition to the Banksian Library, might be acquired for some 20,000*l*.; but this is clearly too low a figure, for Professor Huxley states "that the sum of money spent upon the College of Surgeons' library, which is not a very large one, in additions alone, between the year 1830 and the year 1849, amounted exactly to this sum of 20,000*l*." Now it may be said truly that the library of the College of Surgeons is not a natural history library—that it involves other branches of science; but I know the College of Surgeons' library very well, and I can say that a complete natural history library must be fully as large as the College of Surgeons' library is. When you consider the great expense of natural history books—there are some illustrated works published by my friend Mr. Gould which cost 100 guineas or 150 guineas a copy—and when you consider the enormous increase taking place in natural history literature every day, I cannot understand either the estimate or the room which is allotted for the number of books to be the supposed estimate." All the naturalists, in fact, argue strongly against removal, from the circumstance that it would separate the cultivators of natural science

from the fine collection of works on natural history contained in our National Library. Almost all the evidence also is against establishing lectureships in connection with the British Museum—a scheme that appears to have lost favour considerably since it was first mooted a few years ago. Such lectureships, it is thought, if imposed upon the officers of the Museum, would exact from them requirements of which all are not capable. "If compulsory," says the report, "duties will be imposed on gentlemen for which they may be unfit, and for which they were not chosen. If voluntary, feelings might possibly be stimulated among officers of the institution unfavourable to the harmony essential to its well-being." Besides which, "the qualities calculated to attract an audience are by no means the qualities necessary to constitute a good curator. Patient research, constant attention to details, care in the compilation of catalogues, taste and skill in arrangement, capacity of administration, are essential in the one; an easy delivery and power of popular illustration are chiefly required in the other. Should the delivery of lectures be made an essential duty of the officers, your committee fear that in future appointments it would be difficult for the principal Trustees to resist the pressure that would be employed to induce them to select candidates for the last-named qualities, rather than for the former. The practical effect might be the appointment of inferior curators on account of their qualifications as lecturers, or inferior lecturers on account of their qualifications as curators." This is very well said; and the reasons alleged against introducing extraneous lecturers are almost equally cogent, but too long for us here to enumerate. With respect to the main question of removing the Natural History collections to Kensington, the report of the Committee is decidedly adverse to any such removal, both on the grounds of inconvenience and expense. The five acres and a half said to be purchaseable at Kensington for 5000*l.* an acre are now proved to require twice that sum to obtain them, while the expense of building over those acres would be much greater than to add on the necessary

galleries required on the present site. The Committee, therefore, recommend in preference the purchase of all the land immediately surrounding the Museum on the north, east, and west sides, which land it is shown might be had for the sum of 240,000*l.* "As the proprietary interest in all this ground belongs to a single owner, your committee are of opinion that it would be a convenient, and possibly even a profitable, arrangement for the State at once to purchase that interest, and to receive the rents of the lessees in return for the capital invested. The State would then have the power, whenever any further extension of the Museum became necessary, to obtain possession of such of the houses as might best suit the purpose in view." In this recommendation we fully coincide. Of the different plans mentioned for the extension of the Museum in its present neighbourhood, those, namely, of Mr. Smirke, Professor Maskelyne, and Mr. Oldfield, the one submitted by the last-named gentleman appears to us the most worthy of consideration; providing as it does for a skilful and scientific exhibition of all the Archæological collections, and incidentally for the Natural History. That plan is based upon an extension of the Museum on the west side by the purchase of seventeen of the houses in Charlotte-street, and of three in Bedford-square. Mr. Oldfield roughly estimates the expense of both ground and building upon this plan at 235,000*l.*; and his design has this advantage, that, "if ever hereafter further extensions should be required, they might be obtained without material disturbance of the proposed galleries." Such being the facilities for obtaining the necessary room for an extension of the Museum in Bloomsbury itself, the Committee very properly "have arrived at the conclusion that sufficient reason has not been assigned for the removal of any part of the valuable collections now in the Museum, except that of Ethnography, and the portraits and drawings." Trusting that this report will for ever set at rest any future proposed dismemberment of our great National Museum, we conclude by heartily congratulating the Committee upon the satisfactory result of their labours.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### THE ARTS.

*Modern Painters.* Volume V., completing the Work, and containing Parts 6 to 9. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1860. pp. 384. [Final notice.]

"TURNER AND THE ANCIENTS," we are told in a note, was the title originally intended for Mr. Ruskin's book. It is a more reasonable one than that for which it was injudiciously exchanged under "advice of friends." Well would it have been if not only the original title had been retained, but if the original purpose that it indicates had been steadily kept in view. Far more useful our author would have been had he restricted himself to an exposition of Turner, of his art and mind, instead of being "led into fields of infinite inquiry," of launching out into endless varieties of so-called "investigations" for which he was mentally unfitted—"inquiries" and "studies" which in reality are but random reveries. If, however, during the progress of these volumes the great landscape painter has been often and for lengthened periods wandered from, he is in the end loyally returned to, and in a spirit of even "far deeper reverence for Turner's art than when this task of his defence was undertaken." This fidelity is a gratifying link of connection—and a sorely needed one—in default of all others.

Part IX. (and last), "Of Invention Spiritual," as we said, is in great part emphatically devoted to Turner, after Mr. Ruskin's abstruse, roundabout fashion. For the part concludes a cloud of alien topics; and the references to that deeply interesting man are incidental and scattered, instead of being consistently brought into a focus. We will not stay to analyse all that Mr. Ruskin thinks fit to say on these topics—about "The Dark Mirror" (man's soul) for one, the theme of chapter 1; about "The Lance of Pallas," that of chapter 2 for another. The latter contains a very imaginative and noble interpretation of the spirit of Greek religion and art, of the "ruling purpose" of Greek poetry, *i. e.* the assertion of victory, by heroism, over fate, sin, and death. This exposition is the commencement towards illustrating a position which we are told it "will be a hard piece of work for us to think rightly out;" *viz.* the essentialness to all "real schools," in representing the natural world, of introducing "the element of death," as an abiding sorrow and terror in the universe—an element disregarded, if not denied, in the early Christian and spiritual schools. "The Wings of the Lion" (chap. 3.) continues this "hard piece of work" with another imaginative, though of course mannered and capricious exposition of the stately, earnest, practical Venetian mind and art—the art Mr. Ruskin has ended by loving best. After a vivid tableau of the physical and moral influences out of which it grew, amid which it culminated and fell, this also is shown to have been a school of art in which darkness was gazed at "without shrinking," gazed at and conquered, and "conceptions of victorious and consummated beauty" attained. Graphic, if somewhat free translations are given of two or three of Veronese's pictures;

the portrait-group of his own family, at Dresden, the "Presentation of the Queen of Sheba," at Turin, and others. Of that northern art, which is "unable to conquer the evil, but remains in strong though melancholy war with it, *not* rising into supreme beauty;" and of "the dark but still powerful sensualistic art," which is "conquered by the evil, infected by the dragon breath of it," so as "to take delight in evil for ever;" the respective types chosen for eloquent discourse in chapter 4 are "Durer and Salvador." The two strangely assorted men are put into dramatic and effective, if strained, opposition to one another; helped by graphic descriptions—picturesque Nuremberg on the one hand, wild and melancholy Calabria on the other. Interpretations follow, in Mr. Ruskin's usually high calibre, of two characteristic and famous pieces of Durer's: "The Knight and Death," taken to signify the "praise of Fortitude"—"Melancholy," as signifying the "praise of Labour."

These chapters are meant to lead up to Turner by an examination of the schools of landscape, *viz.* the "Heroic" (whereof Titian is the great exemplar), the "Classical," and the "Pastoral"—that preceding Turner's—or the "Contemplative" school. But due allowance has to be made for episodes. It is only in chapter 5 that we get to the second of these schools. "Claude and Poussin" are there discussed anew as the representatives of "Classical" landscape, of the school "of taste and restraint." Descriptions not a little humorous are indulged in of that highly artificial and decorous school, with its limited ideal. A really fair summing up is made of the merits and demerits of Claude: the elegancies and beauties, the effeminacy and vanities. But the thorough artificiality of his works is brought out with very laughable results in an ironical but not uncandid examination—or dissection say—of two celebrated pictures, "St. George and the Dragon," and the "Worship of the Golden Calf." The brief summary of the characteristics of Nicolo Poussin's "strong but degraded mind" is not, on the whole, an unjust one.

Chapter 6, concerns itself with "Rubens and Cuyt:" strange juxtaposition! The pastoral landscape of Rubens supplies the supposed link of connection. Very lop-sided justice is accorded to Rubens, who is made the butt of much open irony and covert vituperation, as being a conspicuous example of "the final departure of the religious spirit from the hearts of painters;" as a mere man of the world who manufactured religious pictures (when wanted) to order; nay, as less than a man of the world—"a healthy, worthy, kind-hearted, courtly-phrased—animal." This is indeed reaction from that "boy's veneration for Rubens's physical art-power," the strong expressions of which escape, "to my great regret," in the first volume! If Rubens have fallen down in Mr. Ruskin's estimate, Titian has risen to ever higher niches in our art-critic's Walhalla, during the "oscillations of temper and progressions of discovery, extending over a period of seventeen years," confessed in the preface. The "worst harm" that came of that old Rubens influence "was the reaction from it, which 'blinded me long' [till now in fact] 'to the deepest



qualities of Venetian art," leading one to reckon that art, "however powerful, yet partly luminous and sensual." Inasmuch that, "in the second volume I had to speak of Titian's Magdalen in the Pitti Palace as"—as, in short, "the disgusting Magdalen of the Pitti;" in which picture now is described a deep meaning: viz., "that it was possible for plain women to love no less vividly than beautiful ones, and for stout persons to repent, as well as those delicately made." About Correggio, too, one alters one's mind. No terms of abuse used to be too strong for him, for his "morbid sentimentalism," his "sensuality." Now, when his name is mentioned incidentally (though no formal recantation be made), it is in the same breath with Giorgione and Leonardo. "No other" touch than his—not even Turner's—"could have painted" certain clouds. Thus fallible is even the high-priest Ruskin, though such discrepancies "ought not to diminish the reader's confidence in him." Truths, "apparently contrary," only want to be "rightly received," not "maliciously received," as wicked critics insist on doing, in which case they will neither "nourish you or fit with others."

In the pastoral landscape of Cuyp and the Hollanders, with whom, in chapter 8, poor Rubens is linked in unholy matrimony, "we lose," it seems, "not only all faith in religion, but all remembrance of it." "Let has have cattle and market vegetables!" cries an atheistical-hearted Dutchman. Good humorous things are said of those poor Dutchmen. "Paul Potter, their best herd and cattle painter, does not care even for sheep, but only for wool; regards not cows, but cow-hide." Nor can he perceive any condition of an animal's mind "except its desire of grazing." With the animal-painting of the Dutch is contrasted that of earlier times. Veronese's "heroic poem on the dog" is repainted for us in words: "Two mighty brindled mastiffs, and beyond them darkness," &c. Veronese's more familiar treatment of the dog—gluttonous in "The Marriage at Cana," symbolical in "The Magdalen" at Turin, affectionate in "The Supper at Emmaus"—is glanced at. Dutch painters not unnaturally start the topic of "Vulgarity." As every question which arises in our schoolmaster's course has to be "settled" as he goes along, this demands, and gets, "a separate chapter" to enable his perplexed pupils to answer the query, "What is vulgarity?" At the very outset of which chapter (7) we learn that "two great errors, colouring, or rather discolouring, severally the minds of the lower classes, have sown wide dissensions and wider misfortunes through the society of modern days." What do our readers fancy these "two great errors" to be? They will never guess aright. The chapter leaves the question where it found it, after entering into details, some trite, some inapt, all unnecessary. Of the relevance in such a place of a chapter to define for us "what is a gentleman," we leave the reader to judge. *Apròpos de bottles*, a note is appended at p. 273, about as impudent a piece of writing as we remember even Mr. Ruskin to have written. It is a collection, introduced here as likely to be "serviceable to the readers," of the various self-contradictions (all perfectly true) he remembers to have penned on the subject of "Finish." Here, as elsewhere in fact, solemn reference is made to passages in his own works as to subjects of severe and indispensable study. "I do not wonder at people sometimes thinking I contradict myself," he declares on this occasion. Of course they are shown to think wrong. But if, as he would show, there be more lack of external consistency than of truth in his conflicting utterances, is not one humble reason for this overlooked? namely, our author's carelessness and licence in the use of terms; he sometimes using a well-established word in one sense (often of his own giving), sometimes another. Another source of confusion may be hinted, viz. that he never tarries to reconsider his own hasty expression of his own hasty meanings, to reconcile as he goes, to perfect, or condense; of that lack, in short, of a true literary ideal on which we have before expatiated enough. Another note to this chapter on "vulgarity," which is "an extract from my private diary," and comprises the contrasted description of two portraits which happened to hang opposite one another in a gallery—a modern equestrian portrait of a celebrated general at a review, and a portrait, also equestrian, by Vandyck of one of his ancestors—is a capital piece of pungent criticism. It is a real illustration by example of what is vainly attempted to be shown by precept in the text.

"Having determined the nature of vulgarity" for us, our tutor supposes us to be in a condition to follow him in his contrast of "Wouwermans and — Angelico" (chap. 8). In which comparison, as the reader can readily conceive, the Dutchman comes off second best. It is, among other happy hits, sarcastically said of these Dutchmen: "Out of all nature they felt their function was to extract the gayness and shininess." An elaborate example of Wouwermans, in a "Landscape with hunting party" at Munich, is taken to pieces, its "motives" examined, in a very inimitable way: the whole shown to be an unfeeling, artificial piecing together of all manner of incongruities. The same painter's famous battle-piece at Turin is described, and the singularly animal spirit of it laid bare; "every one fighting for his life with the expression of a burglar defending himself at extremity against a party of policemen." Violent and unfair (for one may be unfair even to a mere mechanist like Wouwermans) is the juxtaposition here of Angelico—brought from a far-off age and clime. But in itself the portrait at p. 287 of the pure, rapt soul of Angelico, and of his familiar manner of life, the congenial habit his soul wore—a life so holy and complete, so abrupt in its limitations—is one of the most beautiful brief pieces of writing in the volume, deeply sym-

pathetic, and in this sense imaginative. The future compiler of the "Beauties of Ruskin" doubtless will not overlook it.

At last, in chapter 9, "The Two Boyhoods," we get within hail of Turner. The boyhood selected for forced contrast to that of Turner, with which, after brief flare from the trumpet-tongue, the chapter is occupied, is that of Giorgione. A truly eloquent burst of eloquence it is, even though the modesty of truth be here and there outstepped, as in all similar effusions from the same master, and (more or less) in every page of his writing. For he who sees objects exaggeratedly, and dresses them up for effect, must be untruthful, even though unconsciously. Of course, the "golden city paved with emerald" on which "stout George—George of Georges," alias Giorgione's young eyes opened, is violently brought in to "throw up" the more effectively the prosaic surroundings of the boy Turner, revealed by glare of footlights thus: "Near the south-west corner of Covent Garden, a square brick pit or well is formed by a close-set block of houses, to the back-windows of which it admits a few rays of light. Access to the bottom of it is obtained out of Maiden-lane through a low archway and an iron gate; and, if you stand long enough under the archway to accustom your eyes to the darkness, you may see on the left hand, a narrow door, which formerly gave quiet access to a respectable barber's shop, of which the front window, looking into Maiden-lane, is still extant, filled in this year (1860) with a row of bottles connected in some defunct manner with a brewer's business. A more fashionable neighbourhood, it is said, eighty years ago than now—never certainly a cheerful one—wherein a boy, being born on St. George's day, 1775, began soon after to take interest in the world of Covent Garden, and put to service such spectacles of life as it afforded."

Which "spectacles of life" are, with now humorous, now eloquent pomp of diction, described by help of fancy, the crumb of fact having been exhausted. "No knights to be seen there," for one thing, nor "many beautiful ladies; their costume at least disadvantageous, depending much on incumbency of hat and feather and short waists; the majesty of men founded similarly on shoe-buckles and wigs." Of things beautiful beside, there were "dusty sunbeams up or down the street on summer mornings; deep-furrowed cabbage leaves at the greengrocer's; magnificence of oranges in wheelbarrows round the corner; and Thames's shore within three minutes' race." The long, lingering effects on the man of the external influences of that early life are not unrecognisable. "The short waists modify to the last his visions of Greek ideal. His foregrounds had always a succulent cluster or two of greengrocery at the corners. Enchanted oranges gleam in Covent-gardens of the Hesperides; and great ships go to pieces in order to scatter chests of them on the waves. That mist of early sunbeams in the London dawn crosses, many and many a time, the clearness of Italian air; and by Thames's shore, with its stranded barges and glidings of red sail, dearer to us than Lucerne lake or Venetian lagoon, by Thames's shore we will die." Endowed with "Giorgione's sensibility (and more than Giorgione's, if that be possible) to colour and form," strange warpings of the sensibility in Turner are traced to the accidents of birth and place; and to a "sensibility to human affection and distress no less keen than was his sense for natural beauty—heart-sight deep as eye-sight: "selfish miser though the vulgar world, with customary felicity of insight, reckoned him. "Consequently, he attaches himself with the faithfulest child-love to everything that bears an image of the place he was born in." Is not this affection a characteristic of all strong, deep, opulent natures? "No matter how ugly it is,—has it anything about it like Maiden-lane or like Thames's shore? If so, it shall be painted for their sake." Hence, allied to the exquisite sensibility to beauty, a life-long catholic tolerance of ugliness, of "dead brick walls, blank square windows, old clothes, market-womanly types of humanity—anything fishy and muddy;" of "black barges, patched sails," and fog. Hence tolerance even of dirt,—effects of dinginess, smoke, soot, dust; old sides of boats, weedy roadside vegetation, dunghills, straw-yards." Hence, too, absolute enjoyment of "litter, like Covent-garden wreck after the market. His pictures are often full of it; their foregrounds differ from all others in the natural way that things have of lying about in them. He delights in shingle, *débris*, and heaps of fallen stones. The last words he ever spoke to me about a picture were in gentle exultation about his 'St. Gothard;' 'that litter of stones which I endeavoured to represent.'" To Maiden-lane and Covent-garden days is attributed, also, "understanding of and regard for the poor, whom the Venetians, we saw, despised; whom, contrarily, Turner loved, and more than loved—understood. He got no romantic sight of them, but an infallible one, as he prowled about the end of his lane, watching night effects in the wintry streets."

In too much of the style of Charles Knight's "Life" of Shakespeare Mr. Ruskin follows the painter in imagination—a lazy if pleasant style of doing biography—to the "mysterious forest below London Bridge," to Wapping, Chelsea, Deptford, and elsewhere. Which harum-scarum schooling did not make the boy vulgar, but the man "very tolerant of vulgarity." The "original make and frame of Turner's mind" are strangely defined (for Mr. Ruskin is a wild literary critic) "to have been as nearly as possible a combination of the minds of Keats and Dante." Therein, it is more sanely said, were joined "capricious waywardness and intense openness to every fine pleasure of sense, and hot defiance of formal precedent, with a quite infinite tenderness, generosity, and desire of justice and truth." Under the training if received, it became not only tolerant of vulgarity, but "even fond of

it in some forms, and on the outside visibly infected by it;" the curious combined result being, to most people, incomprehensible. "It was as if a cable had been woven of blood-crimson silk, and then tarred on the outside. People handled it, and the tar came off on their hands; red gleams were seen through the black underneath." This is a penetrative and welcome scrutiny into character as influenced by education.

A pungent contrast of the aspects of religion as they appeared at Venice to Giorgione, in Maiden-lane to Turner, is suggestive enough. Turner's first "impressive and touching acquaintance" with nature is assigned to a visit to the Yorkshire hills, and their ruined abbeys, eloquently set before us, as Mr. Ruskin can so easily do in handling such a theme. There was determined for him his future work: that he should be "a painter of the strength of nature, the labour and sorrow and passing away of man; their labours by sea and land, in field and city, at forge and furnace, helm and plough; their sorrow, ruin of all their glorious work, passing away of their thoughts and their honour, fallacy of hope, and their death." But on this last topic Turner's expounder is less conclusive. He wanders from the point into rhapsody, unreality, and pompous nonsense, about that "old Greek question again," to the refrain of a Scripture text suddenly caught up (as usual), "Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe."

Any faithful examination of Turner's career—if ever intended—is abandoned in chapter 10, "The Nereid's Guard;" abandoned, for what is called "analysing completely" one of Turner's grandest earlier pictures, characteristic of the growing gloomy tendency of his mind, "The Garden of the Hesperides" (1806). This elaborate display runs to fourteen mortal pages (imperial octavo) of paraphrase from Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," as to what the Garden was; quotation from Hesiod as to who the Hesperides were, "who the Dragon was, and what kind of dragon;" quotations from Dante and Spenser (more to the point) as to the "true nature" of the Goddess of Discord. Elaborate, confused comment and gloss are interspersed *ad lib.*, to bring out the "moral significance of the legend," and etymologies and genealogies of the Greek personages in the legend. The only reference to the picture is that to the Dragon, illustrated by a very careful and intelligent amateur etching of it by the author himself. In Turner's conception a "strange thing" is discovered: that it, "down to the minutest detail, fits every one of the circumstances of the Greek traditions." We can, however, quite go with the assertion that, "among all the wonderful things that Turner did in his day, I think this nearly the most wonderful." Truly that anatomically reasonable reptile of Turner's is a marvellous thing for human mind and hand to have struck off by way of invention. "The strange unity of vertebrate action, and of a true bow contour, infinitely varied in every vertebra, with this glacial outline; together with the adoption of the head of the Ganges crocodile, the fish-eater, to show his sea-descent . . . renders the whole conception one of the most curious exertions of the imaginative intellect." The chapter ends by a piece of ironical bombast about this being "our English painter's first great religious picture, and exponent of our English faith," portrayal of "our British Madonna," of the "spirit" of the Nation's toil, "crowned with fire and with the wings of the bat."

The title of chapter 11, "The Hesperid Egle," refers to the leading work of Turner's of a later period, "The Python slain by Apollo," a dragon "in death pangs." In this picture, instead of "the sombre colouring of the Hesperid hills, strange gleams of blue and gold fit around the mountain peaks, and colour the clouds above them." And it is taken to give the first expression of a great change which was passing in Turner's mind, "a change which was not clearly manifested in all its results until much later; but in the colouring of this picture are the first signs of it, and in the subject its symbol." "It was now permitted him" to see the beauty of the universe. "He becomes, separately and without rival, the painter of the loveliness and light of the creation." The great question of colour is again raised. On this topic, so well understood by him, Mr. Ruskin can always speak cogently; even though he do mix up fancy with fact, supposititious symbolism, and typical meanings, with the honest reality of the case. One can almost pardon, in this interesting matter, another lengthy note, devoted to a "collected system of the various statements," this time not conflicting, "respecting colour in different parts of my works," which "may be useful to the student." In asserting the dignity and preciousness of colour as the royal faculty of painting, Mr. Ruskin is staunch as ever, standing almost alone on that side, and wholly in the right. So deeply does he feel as almost at times to become (for him) inarticulate. What is said at page 322 and (in the note) at page 324, on Turner's system of colour, is especially worth notice, based as it is on practical familiarity with the subject. This topic of colour, however, is like most in the book, by the way. The object of the chapter is to declare that Turner is distinctively, as he rises into his own peculiar strength—separating himself from all men who had painted forms of the physical world before—the painter of the loveliness of nature, with the worm at its root: rose and canker-worm, both with his utmost strength; the one never separated from the other. In which his work was the true image of his own mind." For we are told "he was without hope." "With no sweet home for his childhood, friendless in youth, loveless in manhood, and hopeless in death, Turner was what Dante might have been, without the 'bello ovile,' without Casella, without Beatrice, and without Him who gave

them all and took them all away." His "love of truth was as stern and patient as Dante's;" his "sense of beauty perfect;" only that of Keats and Tennyson being comparable to it;" overcast, however, by what Mr. Ruskin calls "the shadows of despair;" was it not rather that melancholy which flows from any deep grasp of the stern truths which lie at the bottom of nature, of the universe? Mixed up with much wild episodic talk on social questions, "social improvement," &c., is some fine and suggestive illustration of the question in hand, the ruling tones of Turner's mind, as revealed in the "Liber Studiorum" and elsewhere, the lessons intended in them, the meanings discernible. In such interpretations, as we have often occasion to say, Mr. Ruskin gives his readers new eyes. Alas for the latter, when he suddenly bethinks him of a text of Scripture, and finds it behoves him to put on surplice and band and expound the same anew to the world; or yawning memory gives up a line of Greek stored away in school years, and he claps on the professor's gown, and "goes in" for deep meanings. It is not in these hapless moments he can extort our admiration, often as he does at others, though never our respect.

In all that Mr. Ruskin says in testimony to the unexampled greatness of Turner, we wholly concur. Daily our reverence has grown with better knowledge of that mysterious mind,—on which Mr. Ruskin has to confess he himself is far from understanding. Truer and higher notions of his art he also has to confess having acquired since commencement of this defence of Turner. Neither did he stand alone in his partial perception of that greatness in 1843: as one little fact may testify, the high prices which some of Turner's later pictures could then command. The newspaper abuse of Turner has always been magnified by Mr. Ruskin into signifying something far larger and more substantial than what legitimately belonged to it. In defence of Turner, as of Gothic architecture, Mr. Ruskin has simply given articulate expression, a high literary and also a wilful individual expression, to discoveries and feelings he had attained to in common with others.

In Chapter 12 and last, "Peace," testimony is delivered, from what the author knew personally of Turner, to his real character, one "mistaken wholly by the world;" to the deep kindness of his heart, his freedom from evil speaking, his truth and resolution of purpose, finally his "despair." These few anecdotal and biographical contributions are given in the usual random, incidental way—a large portion in a note. They are soon forsaken for declamation about things in general, the duties towards its highest children England has neglected in particular; all concluding with the inevitable grand display of fireworks, or crowning girandola.

## RELIGION.

*Religion in the East; or, Sketches, Historical and Doctrinal, of all the Religious Denominations of Syria. Drawn from original Sources.* By the Rev. JOHN WORTABET, Missionary of the United Presbyterian Church, Aleppo. London: James Nisbet and Co. 1860. pp. 422.

IT WILL CERTAINLY NOT DETRACT from the value of this volume to know that it was written before the recent collision between the Druzes and Maronites had taken place. In a word, it is not a handy book on Syrian affairs compiled with about as much haste as handbooks ordinarily are, but a painstaking, learned, and grave treatise upon the various religious denominations which are to be found throughout the length and breadth of Syria. Such, indeed, is the gravity that pervades these pages, that we feel ourselves quite reconciled to the circumstance that we do not "sit under" Mr. Wortabet. There is this difference, however, between the lucubrations of a preacher and an author. In the former case we commence listening to the discourse, and we must perforce listen on until the preacher thinks we have had sufficient; whilst in the latter we may cry "Hold, enough!" at our own option: and Mr. Wortabet's volume is one that will require considerable digesting, and will not be devoured—like Cicero's large oyster—*uno spiritu*.

We may as well inform our readers at once that we have no intention whatever of canvassing the political bearing of the recent dissensions in Syria. We have heard a good deal of the Maronites being Christians and the Druzes idolaters, from impetuous correspondents who writing, on the spur of the moment, like

Commentators each dark passage shun,  
And hold a farthing candle to the sun.

We should be inclined to draw a somewhat different theory from Mr. Wortabet's volume, and to conclude that the Maronites have exaggerated in their creed many of the worst features of the Roman Catholic Church, while the Druzes have retained and even improved upon the best doctrines of Mohammedanism. Mr. Wortabet further informs us that the Maronites number from 200,000 to 250,000 souls, while the Druzes altogether amount to about 50,000.

Such of our readers as have ever perplexed themselves with the various ramifications of a single popular heresy—Gnosticism for instance—will excuse us if we do not attempt in these columns to point out the various steps by which the Maronites have attained to all the absurdities of their present creed—a creed which, according to strong evidence, commenced in heresy:

Nor is this the only testimony we have concerning the heretical origin of the Maronites. John Damascenus, the celebrated doctor of the eighth century, pronounces the Maronites to be heretics with whom he could have no commu-



nion. Eutychius, the Melchite or Greek Patriarch of Alexandria, mentions a monk "who asserted that Christ our Lord had two natures and *one will*, one operation and person, and corrupted the faith of men; and whose followers, holding the same sentiments with him, were called Maronites, deriving their name from his, *Maro*." Equally explicit with this is the language of Timothy, a presbyter of Constantinople. In his Epistle he has a distinct service for receiving into the orthodox Church the converted Nestorian, Jacobite, Armenian, and Maronite. The last, in his recantation, is made to say, "I renounce all communion with Cyrus [Pyrrhus?] Makorius, Stephen, his disciple, Peter the Fuller, and all those who believe that Jesus Christ our Lord had *one will* and one operation after the union of the Divine with the human nature. . . . I say openly, let all the Maronites be Anathema!" In some copies of the Acts of the Sixth Council, the Maronites are expressly mentioned by name as being of the number condemned by it for Monothelism.

We ought to say that the Maronites themselves have always stoutly denied the charge of their heretical origin. Of their doctrine the writer speaks, in summing up:

The independence, however, for which the Maronite hierarchy is struggling, is only an outward or ecclesiastical liberty, which concerns not the faith, but the integral polity of their community. They have gone too far in adopting the apostate Christianity of Rome to be able to recede and take the ground of a separate theology; all the obnoxious doctrines of the schoolmen having been thoroughly interwoven with all their ideas of religion and incorporated into all their books and services of Divine worship. While, therefore, they may succeed in overthrowing the yoke of ecclesiastical bondage, it is another and much more difficult task to expunge the doctrinal errors into which they have been gradually but effectually drawn. Nor does it at all appear that a reformation in doctrine is thought of by the Maronites. Since Protestantism has made its appearance in Syria, and though attended as it has been by all the means which ensure for it a clear understanding of its evangelical character and a respectful hearing among the Oriental Churches, it has always been viewed by them only as a formidable opponent, whose aggressions must be opposed with prompt, constant, and vigorous action. If a movement towards Protestantism exists among the more intelligent laics of the Maronites, it is probably prompted not so much by an attachment to the saving doctrines of the Gospel as by a desire for liberty from the yoke of Rome and of their own hierarchy.

Those of our readers who are at all versed in the history of Syria will know that the Druzes have hitherto enjoyed no slight reputation for their bravery, industry, and hospitality. Their religion, owing to the secrecy in which it has been shrouded until within a few years past, has formed a topic for much invention and exaggeration. M. de Sacy was, we believe, the first writer who published any true information respecting the religion of the Druzes. Mr. Wortabet informs us that his sketch of their religion is based upon a thorough study of their books:

The Druzes believe in the existence of one eternal and supreme Being. The attributes of God, which they evidently borrow from the Koran, and in expressing which they even assume its language, are the same as the Mohammedans in general hold. *Unity*, in its most significant sense, is the prominent idea attached to the Deity in both creeds, but in the sacred books of the Druzes it is made so exclusive that every other attribute seems to be lost in God's oneness. Their worship of God consists chiefly in a thorough apprehension of this idea; and the highest degree of perfection in religion is a mystical absorption of the thinking and feeling powers of man in the unity of the Godhead. Hence they call their religion Unitarianism, and its followers Unitarians.

One of the greatest extravagances in the Druzian creed is their strong and general belief in the transmigration of souls:

The grounds on which they argue in favour of this article of their faith, aside from its being plainly recorded in their sacred books, are the following: 1. Many are born to a life of doomed suffering and misery, while others enjoy an opposite condition of health, affluence, and happiness; now, this cannot be consistent with the goodness and justice of God, unless on the supposition that their moral actions during the migration of the soul in a previous body had been such as to necessitate the present dealings of God with them. 2. In arguing this point with Christians, they produce two passages from the New Testament, which in their estimation conclusively prove it. The first is where our Saviour says that John the Baptist was Elijah. The second is the inquiry of the disciples, with regard to the man who had been born blind, whether he had sinned or his parents, for if he had sinned, so as to be born blind, he must have been in a previous body. 3. It is affirmed that instances are not wanting in which a person among them is conscious of the connections and circumstances which had been his lot in a former body; and that these professions, in some cases, have been thoroughly tested and found to be true. Why all should not have the same experience of this consciousness they are unable to say, except that this is a matter which is subject to the Divine will only.

The Druzes' notion of a resurrection is certainly not a very enlightened one; nevertheless, it is so far interesting in that it shows that they think but little more highly of Mohammedanism than of Christianity:

El Hakem will then continue his visible manifestation for ever. He will reside in Egypt, the five ministers forming his court. The believers will have the entire control and government of the world, each of them being rewarded by position, wealth, and rank, according to his desert. The infidels will be in an opposite state—a state of subjection, poverty, and servitude. The Moslems will have heavy ear-rings of lead—twenty drachms a piece—which will heat them in summer and freeze them in winter; and their tax will be two gold pieces each. The Christians will have ear-rings of iron, thirty drachms a piece; their sleeves will always be dyed black; and their tax will be three pieces of gold each. But a much severer punishment is reserved for those Druzes who shall have neglected the observance of the precepts of their religion: their ear-rings will be of black glass, forty drachms a piece; they will have conical caps of swine's leather; and their tax will be five pieces of gold each.

Our readers will recollect that the Druzes have kept their religious creed a complete secret for more than eight hundred years; and that their sacred books have only been divulged through the plunder of their houses and places of religious worship. Many of their doctrines tend greatly to the promotion of individual humility and public charity:

Mending a bad piece of the road, and other works of useful charity, are also ways of displaying their piety. It is related of a famous person of this character, that he one day left his house for the mill with a sack of corn on an ass

which belonged to him. He had not left the village when he was met by a woman who told him that they had no flour at home, and that she had just set out for his house to borrow the ass, not knowing that he was going to use it himself. He at once set down his sack on the road, and, in spite of all her remonstrances, went to her house and laid her corn on the ass, and having proceeded with it to the mill, ground it and brought it back. On another occasion he went to pick his olive-trees, and found a strange woman, who did not know that he was the owner, picking them. He politely saluted her, and asked her whether the trees belonged to her. She answered that they did; and on offering to help her, she accepted the proffered kindness. When they had filled the sack, he assisted her to carry it, and on parting told her that he had good reason to believe that the trees did not belong to her, and that she had better not come again to them, as the rightful owner might not like it.

The most famous stories respecting the great men of antiquity scarcely furnish an example of more true magnanimity than the preceding. There is, however, a dark side to the Druzes' religion, as shown by Mr. Wortabet, in their shameful dissimulation. Acts of piety are only real when brother believers are benefited by them; nor does their religion recognise that deeds of charity and mercy are acceptable in the sight of God, unless thereby a good reputation is established for the doer and his religion. This system of deception and hypocrisy, we learn, they style *El Zahir*, or outward appearance. In the following passage we give their *Shibboleth*:

Like every secret association, they have a general sign by which they recognise each other. That which they have heretofore adopted is, that the one party ask the other whether the farmers in his country sow the seed of the mysobalanus. The proper answer is that they sow it in the hearts of believers. To ensure recognition, other questions are then asked about the ministers, their names, titles, and offices. These being properly answered, the stranger is admitted to the privileges of the fraternity. It was, we believe, the celebrated traveller Burkhart that was once asked about the seed. He did not know the object of the question, and he relates the incident with much *naïveté*. The Rev. Dr. Eli Smith was once asked the same question, while travelling in the Hauran, and though he knew the proper answer, he very wisely, and to the great peace of his mind, evaded it. They were evidently supposed to be foreign Druzes, who had outwardly adopted Christianity, as they themselves had Mohammedanism.

We conclude our extracts with assuring our readers that every page in this interesting volume bears token of research and industry; and more may be learned from them than by perusing any number of hastily written letters.

## POETRY.

*Leaves from the Olive Mount.* By CATHERINE FRANCES B. MACREADY. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 136.

*Summer Songs.* By MORTIMER COLLINS. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 182.

*The Still Small Voice: a Poem in Four Cantos.* By NORMAN B. YONGE. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 233.

*Wandering Cries.* London: Partridge and Co. pp. 152.

*Love Lyrics and Lays of War and Peace.* By JOHN PETRIE. London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. pp. 83.

*Vathek: a Dramatic Poem; The Dream of the Captive City; and other Poems.* By GEORGE YELDING MACMAHON. London: J. F. Hope. pp. 119.

THE LITTLE VOLUME by the daughter of our greatest living tragedian comes hallowed by filial love as well as by the glory of hereditary genius. Frances Macready is worthy of her name, and her verses come none the less welcome because they are heralded by a poetical dedication to her father, conceived in a very affectionate and reverential spirit:

### TO MY FATHER.

For ever loved, revered,—my heart's first friend,—  
Tender as love itself, and true as truth,  
I would that men might see thee with my eyes,  
Know thee as I have known—then should fame's wreath  
(Bound on thy brows of yore) new semblance take,  
And show thee halo'd with celestial light!  
Yet I, who know thee best, and have enshrined  
Thy virtues in my soul, shall feeblest prove  
To speak, how dear thy worth!—That which has been  
Most noble in thee never can be known.  
Oh, loving lips, long silent in the grave,  
Could but the old life warm them for a space,  
How would they echo now my poor applause!  
And oh, if this adventurous tongue can boast  
The transcript of one pure intent, true thought,  
Or generous aspiration, unto thee  
Alone be praise! All good my life can show  
Is of thy teaching, and in offering thee  
This lowly tribute of my grateful love,  
God knows, I give thee but thine own again!

The longest poem, and also the highest in aim, is "The Passion Flower." It is a tale of sorrow, heightened by Christian faith. Through all these poems by Miss Macready a deep Christian feeling throbs, but in this most of all. Let us quote as an example the sublime picture of the pious resignation of Naamah:

Yet forbear  
To pity her, ye prosperous! upon whom  
The plentitude of earthly bliss is poured—  
Hope, recompensed affections, store of friends,  
And home with fair and happy faces thronged!—  
She would not give the memories of her past  
For all your present joys! Her heart doth hold  
Within itself a heav'n of lovely thoughts  
And consolations—all-sufficing faith,  
That nothing is in vain, but shall reveal  
In the unknown hereafter purposes  
Of love and wisdom never deemed of here.  
How happier far, like Naamah, to lose  
The human semblance of the soul we love,  
And know, that henceforth neither time, nor chance,  
Nor change, nor life, nor death, can intervene  
To part that soul from ours!—How happier far  
Than (in this treacherous and uncertain world,

Where oftentimes dark and stormy evenings close  
The mildest summer's day) year after year  
To know no severance, but live on and love,  
Till love perchance wear out, and the warm heart  
Beat faint and dull to that same voice, whose sound  
Once thrilled its pulses with keen ecstasy:  
Or (poisoned at the core by venomous tongues  
That envy, shame, and foul suspicion breed)  
From cold estrangement grow to rancorous hate,  
And scorn, and wrath, and vengeful lusts against  
The object of its sometime passionate love  
And slavish adoration. Even so  
Th' ignorant pagan tramples under foot  
The idol he once served on bended knees.  
It is the living whom we've ceased to love,  
Not the beloved dead, are lost to us.  
By such high faith was Nāamah upheld  
In her extremest hour of agony;  
And her life's sun, that seemed as it had set  
In darkness on the day her loved ones died,  
Rose on the morrow with more mellowed light,  
But cheerfully as ever. All bright things  
And lovely, as divining her great need,  
Combined to bless and soothe her, till the void,  
Made in her heart by absent love, was filled  
With sights and sounds of beauty and of peace,  
And rare imaginings of future joys.

Farewell, fair Nāamah! thou hast fulfilled  
Meekly thy destiny, hast borne the cross  
Of Him, who now consoles thee with His peace!  
Heaven's light is all around thee, and thy heart,  
With hope renewed, as in its glorious spring,  
Doth yet confess that "life is beautiful!"  
See, where the ominous Passion Flower lies dead!  
Hear the blest voices calling thee from far:  
While starry-vested angels wait to bear  
Thy sainted soul to some serenest sphere!

Many of the poems which fill Mr. Collins's volume have appeared before in *Fraser*, the *Dublin University*, the *Idler*, and the *Constitutional Press* magazines; but they are of a quality that will bear reprinting, albeit their author frankly, and, as we think, too modestly, admits that "the verses in this volume have no true claim to be styled poems." Here, we think, Mr. Collins does not do himself strict justice. Granted that "the art of poetry is serious," it is so in intention, but not necessarily so in form. The gravest truths may come home to the many in the most motley form, and the success of such a periodical as *Punch* very clearly proves that they are more welcome so than in any other shape. Now we do not mean to say that Mr. Collins is a very profound philosopher—at least, his little volume does not lead us to that conclusion—but he seems to us an earnest, honest, and often correct thinker. Without quite agreeing with his politics, we do not dislike his straightforward Toryism, and cannot feel angry with a man who, though still a Tory, frankly admits that "determined Toryism" has possibly been the cause why the *Idler* and the *Constitutional Press* have ceased to exist. Those who remember the "Suppers of the Tories" in the latter publication need not be reminded of the scorn which Messrs. Loraine, Mauleverer, and Co. entertained for Mr. Bright, and even for Lord John Russell. Though this spirit crops up occasionally in a stray line, the most bitter of those political lyrics have been eliminated, and, we cannot help thinking, with advantage. We have seldom known a Tory yet who did not unite a love for the Constitution and a respect for "good blood" with a partiality for old mansions, old wine, and pretty young maidens. Mr. Collins, true to his creed, sings enthusiastically of all these. Alices and Jessies, with bright eyes and lustrous hair, gambol about his pages; but, all Tory as he is, he is not quite insensible to the attractions of more humble beauties. To be sure, love has no politics; else why should such a fine gentleman be kneeling before straw hats and cotton print?

## ISABEL.

I.  
Maidens who for merry  
Looks are worth a sonnet,  
Girls whose cheeks resemble  
Roses drowned in milk,  
Needn't wear a very  
Stunning sort of bonnet—  
Needn't make us tremble  
In luxury of silk.

II.  
Loving thoughts pursue you,  
And your lips are kissable,  
And you're not ungainly,  
(As no doubt you guess,)—  
Therefore let me woo you,  
Dainty little Isabel,  
White straw-hatted plainly,  
In a light print dress.

That Mr. Collins is a bit of a Tennysonian, the following treatment of the "Locksley Hall" moral—with a difference—may be taken in proof:

## LITTLE LAURETTE.

I.  
Little Laurette was sitting beside  
Her dressing-room fire, in a dream, alone;  
A mignonette mixture of love and pride  
She seemed, as she loosed her zone.

II.  
She combed her tresses of wondrous hair,  
Her small white feet to the fire peeped out,  
Strangely fluttered her bosom fair,  
And her lips had a wilful pout.

III.  
Whoever had seen that little Laurette  
Looking so innocent, tender, sweet,  
Would have loved to make her his own pet,  
To lie at her fair young feet.

IV.  
Is it fear that dwells in those weird blue eyes?  
For it is not love and it is not sorrow.  
Ah, little Laurette, from your dream arise,  
You must be married to-morrow.

V.  
Married to one who loves you well,  
Whose wealth to your life will a glory be.  
Yet I guess you are thinking—who can tell?  
Of Frank, who is over the sea.

VI.  
How happy they were, that girl and boy,  
On the garden terrace by moonlight met,  
When to look in his eyes was the perfect joy  
Of that darling little Laurette.

VII.  
How wretched they were, that boy and girl,  
When for the last time they met,  
And he carried away a soft bright curl,  
And the heart of little Laurette.

VIII.  
Pooh, pooh! her heart? Why, she hasn't a heart,  
She waltzed that night with Sir Evelyn Vere:  
Into the greenhouse they strolled apart,  
He's got twenty thousand a year.

IX.  
A house in Park-lane—a château in France—  
A charming villa on Windermere.  
She made up her mind in that very first dance  
She'd like to be Lady Vere.

X.  
The news will go out by the Overland Mail:  
In a month or two poor Frank will hear,  
That London has nothing to do but hail  
The beauty of Lady Vere.

XI.  
She'll be Queen of Fashion, that heartless elf,  
Till a younger comes, and the world grows cool.  
And as to Frank—will he shoot himself?  
Well, I hope he's not quite such a fool.

Mr. Collins is fond of being quaint, and likes an out-of-the-way word now and then. According to his vocabulary, the tin-bearing county of England is "cupristanniferous Cornwall."

Why Mr. Norman B. Yonge should have not only dedicated his poem to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., late President of the Council of Education, but also have stated the fact upon his title-page, is more than we understand. The poem itself is quite good enough to issue unsanctioned by any such recommendation. It describes the career of an intellectual and high-spirited Oxonian, who, from being plunged into doubt and difficulty as to matters of faith, is rescued by woman's love following and tending him even to the battle-field in the Crimea. The language in which this not very uncommon story is narrated is sometimes a little stilted, but is generally in good taste. A too great fondness for nature betrays him into materialism:

There was a love possession could not cloy,  
A beauty written in the flower-robbed wood,  
And in the wild bird's song a strain of joy  
That filled his heart with rapture, till he stood  
And gazed upon her as an amorous boy  
On the rich charms of budding womanhood,  
When the first touch of sympathetic fire  
Thrills through the veins in streams of hot desire.  
He loved; and where he loved his heart adored,  
And wrapped in wonderment he worshipped, till  
He hailed in Nature's sovereign the lord  
Of heaven and earth—the source of good and ill—  
The changeless being, whose all-powerful word  
Called all things into life and rules them still;  
The one primeval cause—the king of earth,  
Who knows no ending, as he knew no birth.  
So dreamed his young life onward, till his dream  
Woke in the fullness of reality;  
E'en as the rippling of the wayside stream  
In whirling torrents surges to the sea;  
Or as the first gray-tinted morning beam  
O'erspreads with light the heaven's blue canopy;  
And he, who slept a visionary youth,  
Awoke the enemy of Gospel truth!  
The breeze, that softly murmured overhead,  
So gently whispered, that it seemed to stay  
To rouse the primrose from her mossy bed,  
And bid the laughter-loving woods be gay;  
The fading windflower raised her drooping head  
To steal a last long look at that bright day;  
The dew-drops trembling in the lily's bell,  
Lit up with sunshine, sparkled as they fell.  
Sweet were the woods, and from the fields beyond  
Floated the fragrance of the cowslip's breath;  
An emerald hue was greening every frond,  
That burst the prison of his winter sheath;  
E'en the dark surface of the stagnant pond  
Was interlaced with a white crowfoot wreath;  
All things were bright, and yet their shadow fell  
Upon a heart that loved them but too well!

In this state of mind, he falls in with a gardener's daughter:

Like some green islet in an ocean bay,  
Upon the bosom of a swelling mound,  
Whereon the early sunbeams loved to play,  
By a rich group of kingly chestnuts crowned,  
A humble garden in its beauty lay,  
With waving apple-orchards girt around;  
Small were the plots, but each was tilled with care;  
Few were the flowers, but not a weed was there.  
The woods were flung around it, like a band  
Of circling verdure, and upon the hill,  
Flanked by two tiny plots of meadow land,  
An ivied cottage stood, as calm and still,  
As though some solitary hermit's hand  
Had placed it there, half moated by a rill.  
That lightly dancing through the sylvan glade  
E'er wandered on, nor lingered while it played.

Not on the tranquil stillness of the scene;—  
He knew each nook and corner of the wood;—  
That which in other moments might have been  
A charm so powerful, in his present mood  
Availed not, for a maiden on the green  
In the first blush of youthful beauty stood,  
Round whose fair shoulders in a golden stream  
Waved ringlets, brighter in the morning beam.



She stood alone within that garden bower,  
Joy of the home where she was born and bred,  
And grew in grace and beauty hour by hour,  
E'en as the apple-blossoms, which o'erspread  
Her father's orchard, felt the sunbeam's power,  
And changed from virgin white to blushing red;  
Scarce conscious of her beauty, laboring still  
Her young life's humble duties to fulfil.

She'd lived so long among them, she had grown  
Like to the flowers which beauty scattered round;  
As if each blossom from the earth had flown  
To grace her features, for the violet found  
In her deep liquid eyes a fitting throne;  
And on her cheeks, by summer lightly browned,  
The wild rose blushed, and saw reflected there  
Her own pale image delicately fair.

In the low porch beside that cottage door  
SYLVINA sat, and from a heart, that glowed  
With Nature's music, songs of rustic lore  
Or plaintive strains in broken snatches flowed;  
So one by one the full drops trickle o'er  
The well-spring's moss-grown basin on the road;  
And Aubrey listened, for he knew the voice  
Of music met in utterance rejoice.

In rescuing a fellow-student whose boat has been upset in the Isis, young Aubrey is nearly drowned, and is saved only to be nursed by Sylvina.

But the storm is coming. Aubrey is of a noble race, and the first-born. His father, however, dies, and their state is discovered to be a very hollow one:

House and land  
Passed to a stranger, neither love nor hate  
But stern constraint impelled the father's hand;  
The stainless parchments duly signed and sealed  
The altered prospects of their life revealed.

The professions are open to him, and Aubrey's mother wishes him to adopt the Church; but his "doubts" interfere. Aubrey loves once more, "a wild untutored thing" whose raven hair "told her Spanish blood." Her name is Ione, and she loves distractedly; but anon comes discovery of Aubrey's doubts, and of his fickle conduct to the gardener's daughter. Presently we find our hero fighting and wounded in the Crimea. Here to his pallet's side come Ione and Faith:

He scarcely knew that by his darkened bed  
Flitted a fair young form with footsteps light;  
He scarcely heard the echo of her tread,  
Yet through the sunlit days and night by night  
She watched by those who for her country bled;  
Nun-like and pale and robed in snowy white,  
A brave young choir of sisters by her side  
Sung of the Lamb who once for sinners died.  
Books lay around him; but in vain he tried,  
As stronger grew the life within his frame  
So rudely shattered on that mountain side,  
To catch one glimmer of the heaven-born flame  
With wandering listless mind and unquenched pride  
Which wreathed with love the Saviour's glorious name;  
Till glanced his eyes, as waned one summer day,  
Upon the words—"I am the Truth—the Way!"

What was it saved the immortal soul from death?  
He knew not then—but when, in after years,  
O'er her fair brow was twined the orange wreath,  
And hope fulfilled laughed at her maiden tears,  
When her deep love and gentle guiding breath  
Spread sunlight o'er his heart and calmed his fears—  
He knew that far above the blessed Three  
Rose the STILL VOICE of woman's Charity!

"Wandering Cries" present nothing tempting or obnoxious to criticism. They are of that degree of commonplace goodness which admits of neither praise nor blame. Their author may write grammar, but not poetry.

From the dedication of John Petrie of Aberdeen, it would appear that he has attracted the favourable notice of Lord Carlisle. That being so, he can the more readily dispense with that praise which we feel compelled to withhold from him. The following, which is a fair specimen of his "Love Lyrics," presents no very attractive features to the lovers of genuine Scotch poesy.

#### THE BONNIEST LASS IN ALL CARLISLE.

I've been far north, I've been far west,  
I've travell'd many a southern mile;  
And the blithesome girl that I love best  
Is the bonniest lass in all Carlisle!  
The bonniest lass in all Carlisle!  
Right pawky is the dimple smile  
That round her coral lips doth play,  
Which little pearly studs betray.

I've kissed the fair, and pledged their eyes—  
Heart beating time to Love the while;  
Yet wane all stars in Beauty's skies  
By the bonniest lass in all Carlisle!  
The bonniest lass in all Carlisle!  
Her hazel-eye is full of wile,  
To women's orbs a brimmer drink,  
While of hers only I dare think!

With her, by Eden's fairy stream,  
Might I the Day of Life beguile,  
A Paradise I would it deem  
With the bonniest lass in all Carlisle!  
The bonniest lass in all Carlisle!  
To share my ease and ease my toil;  
She *Ere* would seem, and it would be  
Eden without the apple tree.

The oft-repeated question, whether Ireland can boast of any other poet but Tom Moore and Oliver Goldsmith, will scarcely be answered by the appearance of Mr. Mac Mahon's volume. Whether this gentleman is related to the hero of Solferino we know not, but we are certain that he bears no relationship to those old Celtic bards who sang in the halls of Tara. The subject of his great poem or drama is taken, as he informs us, from Mr. Beckford's romance; but "the incidents of this tale have

been made use of, or rejected, as suited the purpose of the author"—in other words, it is the same thing, only quite different. Turning to the "catastrophe in the third act," to which the author calls attention, as if it were an adaptation of which he is especially proud, we find that the scene, instead of being in the Hall of Eblis, is laid in "Infinite Space," thus affording a problem to the scene-painter (should the drama ever attain the honour of representation) which will not be easily solved. The *dénouement* is interesting enough:

*Spirits*.—Alas! alas! alas!

*Vathek*.—Oh, for a plunge  
In thy restoring waters, Lethe, Lethe!

*Chorus of Heavenly Spirits*.

Oh, were a Lethe  
To spring beneath thee,  
How sweetly o'er thee  
Would dash its waves!  
The healing river  
Would soon restore thee;  
The mind grant ever  
The boon it craves.

The "chorus" should, we presume, be sung to the tune of "The Groves of Blarney," to which, indeed, it seems particularly adapted. After searching about among the minor poems, we are free to confess that we have not discovered much to inspire us with any very lively hope for the future of the Muse of Erin. As an Anacreontic the following can scarcely be assigned first rank:

#### WINE SONG.

Wine, wine, wine!  
O, the generous juice of the vine!  
Methinks it might go  
In this world here below,  
Full of sorrow,  
For something divine.  
Wine, wine, wine!  
O, the generous juice of the vine!  
For your cares take a sip,  
Let 'em dip, let 'em dip,  
And they'll borrow  
The smack of the wine.  
Wine, wine, wine!  
O, the generous juice of the vine!  
Drink, drink at your ease,  
Any liquor you please,  
On the morrow,  
But this now be thine.

The "Any liquor you please on the morrow" indicates a disposition to get to the whiskey toddy, which has certainly the merit of being national.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Antiquarian, Ethnological and other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, with Observations on Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other Monuments of Peruvian Nations.* By WILLIAM BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S. London: Trübner.

MR. BOLLAERT has twice visited the new world, and, possessing peculiar opportunities for research, he devoted a portion of his time to a very minute investigation of the relics of the South American races, the remarkable phase of art among them, and the no less curious aspects of their civilisation.

The result is a volume which a literary man, making a business of writing, would have expanded into three or four volumes at the least. Mr. Bollaert, writing merely because he has something to tell, has lapsed into the opposite error, and has told his story in the fewest words possible. We have seldom seen a more condensed composition. The work is like a collection of articles for a cyclopædia. Readers for amusement will, we fear, object that there is too much information, demanding from them a labour of attention not agreeable to the lazy habits of the lounging patrons of the circulating library. It positively compels them to read slowly and with an effort. But the historian, the geographer, the antiquarian, and the ethnologist will set a high value upon a work which gives them the facts they want presented in the most compact form. Such a work, though not likely to be very popular, is certain to secure a much higher and more enduring reputation, and to be placed in the library for reference when books that have achieved a wider present fame are thrown aside and forgotten.

Two things are, however, wanting which detract from the utility of this work as a book of reference—a table of contents and an index. Without these aids to research it cannot be frequently used, and we trust that they will be supplied in the next edition. The character of the book could not be better exhibited than by a few extracts.

Mr. Bollaert has an eye for beauty. He thus rapturously describes the ladies of Lima:

I must confess that I was struck with the peculiar, fascinating appearance of the Limeñas, added to which were feet of from 4½ to 5½ inches!

Let the unsuspecting youth, particularly if he be a foreigner, beware in particular of the Calle del Peligro, the street of danger—not from the stiletto, but from sparkling eyes, beautiful figures, and small feet; and, if he understands Spanish, he will be enchanted with the ayren song of the Limeña.

Stevenson says that portion of the Plaza allotted to the flower sellers is appropriately called the Calle del Peligro; for here the gentle fair resort, and their gallant swains watch the favourable opportunity of presenting to them the choicest gifts of Flora. This locality, at an early hour in the morning, is truly enchanting. The fragrance of the flowers, their beauty and quantity, and the concourse of lovely women, persuade a stranger that he has found the muses wandering in gardens of delight! The charming climate near the coast, the vicinity to the mountains, where all climates may be found, from the ever-during snow to perpetual sunshine, send their abundant and rich produce to this cornucopia of Ceres and Pomona.

Here are the graves of Arica :

Arica is in 18° 20' S. Frezier, who visited the coast in 1712, thus describes the Huacas, or ancient tombs at Hilo and Arica. Their bodies are entire, with cloths on, and often found with gold and silver vessels. The graves are dug in the sand the depth of a man, and inclosed with a wall of dry stones, covered with wattles of cane, on which there is a layer of earth and sand; such I saw during my first visits to Arica in 1825. In 1854 I again came here, when a railway was in construction to Tacna, and a portion of the Morro or headland was being excavated to fill up ground on the shore; by this operation, as the loose ground on the side of the Morro was broken up, an ancient cemetery was discovered in the debris resulting from the rock of the Morro. The graves were near the surface, lined with stone, and some closed with a stone slab. The bodies were in a sitting position, completely desiccated (not embalmed), and wrapt in woollen and cotton mantles: sometimes a dog is found in the graves. The weather was extremely hot, and, whilst examining these tombs, I became ill with fever and ague, very common here, and of a bad sort, so that I could not continue my researches with the care and attention I had anticipated. Wherever a stream of water from the Cordillera comes to the coast, dense vegetation is seen just where the water may run; the decomposition of this vegetable matter produces terciana or ague.

I made a collection from these tombs; the objects are now in the British Museum; they consist of cotton and woollen cloth of various colours and patterns, ordinary pottery, small wooden idols (some gold figures of men, animals, and ornaments, I saw in the possession of a native), double pandean pipes (huayra-pubura) of cane, some other articles, and a golden-coloured semi-transparent object which has been at last determined to be the eye of the cuttle-fish; these eyes were not introduced into the head of the mummy, but deposited in the grave as something rare, beautiful, or as a huaca (sacred).

Rivero found in other parts of Peru thin plates of gold and silver painted of different colours to represent the eye, and introduced. I may here advert to what Rivero and Tschudi state, that in the mouths of some Peruvian mummies is found a rodsja (round disk) of gold, silver, or copper; had we any information respecting the existence of a Peruvian Charon, we might suppose this disk was intended for the obol.

Mr. Farias, who lately returned from the north of Peru with a collection of antiquities, informs me that, at Atequipa, 15° 35' S., he has seen such disks of gold, with a human face on them, in the mouths, ears, and nostrils. At Huamanchuco, he found these rounded pieces of metal loose in the graves. Stevenson says, any small piece of gold which was buried with the bodies, at Huara, is generally found in their mouths.

Now for a scrap of natural history :

In this region the docile llama and alpaca flourish, droves of wild vicuñas and guanacos are seen, also many chinchillas and biscachas. This animal I have seen as high as 14,000 feet in the Andes. The puma occasionally roves about here, as well as the ostrich. Paríñas, or flamingos, and then the mighty condor that builds its nest higher than 15,000 feet, and was seen by Humboldt wheeling in circles at an elevation of 22,000. Condor, cuntur, called haitre by the Spaniards. The "English Cyclopædia" says the condors are to be seen in groups of three or four, but never in large companies, like the vultures. This is hardly the case. My friend, Mr. George Smith, and myself were attacked by rather a large flock of condors on the heights of Iquique, in 1826. I saw, in 1854, a group of fifty condors near the cuesta of Iquique. They are to be seen at times, as many as a hundred or more, hovering over the farms in Chile. In 1820-3, when there was whale fishing at Coquimbo, the offal would float on shore, when as many as two to three hundred condors were to be seen in company ready to gorge on dead whales. I once was exploring with Mr. Smith the Mountain of Molle, above the Noria nitrate works, on the summit of which is an abandoned silver mine. Having entered it to rest and get out of the heat of a scorching sun, we very soon had to make our exit in consequence of being covered with condor lice. Such a spot is called the "Alojamiento," or resting-place. On another occasion, exploring some high mountains overlooking the Pampa de Tamaragual, on a rocky crag we found a deposit of their excrement. From such a spot the condor watches for dead and dying mules and asses in the tracks, particularly to and from the nitrate works.

We conclude with a sketch of social Indian life :

Being at Macaya during the feast of "our Lady of Candelaria," there being no priest, the cacique read prayers in the chapel, and as the sun was setting and throwing its rich golden light on the mountains, just under the cacique's house, on a dais, a cloth was spread. To the sound of the merry Cachua songs, of tambourines, Pan-pipes, and pipes, women brought earthen vessels containing rich stews, condimented with aji or red pepper.

The cacique and the men seated themselves at the dais, being served by the women with savoury dishes, potatoes, beans, maize, &c. The women afterwards sat on the ground in groups to their meal. The young girls now handed about the chicha to the men, who drank copiously, after which, and as night approached, the festal party retired to a large building to sing haravis, or mournful and other melodies, dance, laugh, and whoop as the Indian can when under the influence of his beloved chicha, recite traditions, as that of Tata Jachura, or recall scenes from the play of the "Death of Inca Atahualpa." Could there be any good feeling for the Spanish invaders? The times of Tupac-Amaro, Pumacagua, and other Indian patriots would be recalled. There were a few pretty girls, and when the excitement of the dance chased away the usual melancholy that pervaded their features, they then looked interesting. For the matrons I cannot say so much, for the coca-chewing does not add to fading beauty. In the middle of the carousing there occurred a sharp shock of an earthquake, commencing with its rumbling noise, then an undulatory movement, and then the shake. This broke up the Indian revel.

It is at such times the Indian plays the game of pasa. It is one of great antiquity, and seems to be the only one of this sort. Pasa means a hundred, as he wins who first gets that number. They play at it with two instruments: one a spread eagle of wood with ten holes on each side, being tens, and are marked with pegs to denote every man's gettings; the other is a bone in the manner of a die, cut with seven faces, one of which has a particular mark, called guayaro (hnyaru). The other five tell according to the number of them, and the last is a blank. The way of playing is to toss up the bone, and the marks on the upper surface are so many got. But the guayaro goes for ten, and the like number is lost if the blank side appears.

#### FICTION.

*Wild Oats and Dead Leaves.* By ALBERT SMITH. London: Chapman and Hall. 1860. pp. 359.

MR. ALBERT SMITH attached but little value, as we gather from his preface, to the contents of this volume. Nor are we disposed to quarrel with the estimate which the writer sets upon his

own wares; and, furthermore, we are inclined to agree with him when he tells us that "the mere reputation of a 'comic writer' has become the last that a literary man at present would wish to possess." Life is, after all, rather too serious a business to be "guffawed at," in season and out of season, by every professional joker.

We cannot help feeling in general a sort of half-liking for authors who have their *spécialité*, when that *spécialité* is an innocent one. Mr. Albert Smith's *spécialité* was a belief in cockneyism, which might almost be characterised as credulous. He measured everything by a London standard, and had but little sympathy with all that which did not accord with this standard. A common-councilman to most of our readers is, we suppose, a common-councilman and nothing more, connected perhaps with the idea that the normal specimen of these *quasi-legislators* is a tradesman with much more money than grammar. Mr. Albert Smith gets sight of the City Council, and thus speaks of them: "There was a grave municipal appearance about them that set off the scene wonderfully; nor could it have been possible to have seen so many good old honest intelligent heads together anywhere else." The notion of having recourse to the Common Council, *par excellence*, for intelligence, is one probably that would have struck few persons except Mr. Albert Smith. Our own idea of these modern conscript fathers is certainly somewhat different. We altogether failed to see that grouping of "good old honest intelligent heads" which is to be found nowhere save in the Common Council chamber, according to Mr. Smith. Not that we specially complain that these same heads gave vent to a vast deal of nonsense. Nonsense is, we are quite aware, by no means indigenous to common-councilmen; only we have seldom heard nonsense ornamented with more vulgarity and less grammar.

A somewhat graver charge, however, than its extreme cockneyism may be brought against a portion of this little volume. We allude to the paper headed "Mr. Ledbury revisits Paris," which forms a kind of sequel to the volume uclept "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury." If we believe in the adage *pares cum paribus congregantur*, viz., that birds of a feather flock together, we cannot form a very high opinion of the morals of our cockney voyagers. Mr. Ledbury and his brother-in-law, Mr. Jack Johnson (who is supposed to have been recently married), have hardly set foot in the streets of Paris before they are roys-tering with certain pretty grisettes, whose *personnel* is described with some eloquence. A sort of half-exuse—*valeat quantum*—is urged for Johnson as being a married man. "Jack was certainly a very jolly married man—one of the best you could encounter in a long day's search—and although he made Ledbury's sister a capital husband, was not all 'slow,' and therefore he told Titus he was game for anything that evening," &c. &c. The writer would almost seem to imply that every married man who pays a visit to Paris without his wife is "slow" unless he consort with grisettes. We are, however, quite aware that the loose verbiage of comic writers must not be construed literally; and therefore we think little higher of comic literature than did Mr. Albert Smith himself. He says :

It is with some diffidence that I send this volume before the public. All I myself can say in its favour is, that several of the sketches, commencing in 1840, were received with a degree of popularity that gradually led me to more important work. They were my earliest attempts at magazine writing when I was quite a young man, with very little trouble and very great spirits,—when I never had to "think" of a subject, or to hammer it out when once conceived. And I do not believe that I upset many conventional notions, or created many angry thoughts by their publication. They have remained undisturbed in their different repositories for years. Some of them are altogether out of print—others have turned up as new to me upon revising them for this edition as I have no doubt they will be to many of my readers. No attempt to redress great wrongs, alter existing institutions, advance progress, or provide "intellectual food for the masses," will be found in them. There are many great minds—compared to my own as the Coliseum at Rome to a percussion cap—who take these matters under their own charge. But, believing that of every dozen people who take up a book eleven do so for amusement, I "doubtfully" offer this to the majority.

To conclude, the moral of this volume is, that the very early writings of most authors, whether they be first-rate or fifth-rate, are seldom worth publishing or republishing.

*Tales from Blackwood.* Vol. X. (William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.)—Maga is, *par excellence*, the modern story-teller. Various periodicals may perhaps vie with her in other respects; but her tales, ever graphic and ever varied, have yet to be equalled in excellence, for surpassed they can hardly be. These volumes have now just reached their first decade, and Maga's budget bears no tokens of exhaustion. The present volume contains seven tales, all good, and duly tempered with the grave and gay.

*Tyborne; and who went thither in the Days of Queen Elizabeth: a Sketch.* By the Authoress of "Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses." (Catholic Publishing Company. pp. 267.)—The object of the tale is to show that persecution and martyrdom for religion's sake was as life in the reign of "Good Queen Bess," as in that of her much-abused sister, "Bloody Mary." We are afraid that there is not much to be said in contradiction of this.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Ethica; or, Characteristics of Men, Manners, and Books.* By ARTHUR LLOYD WINDSOR. London: Smith, Elder and Co.

WE OFTEN HEAR OF THE FORGOTTEN ARTS. Criticism seems to be one of them. In the highest, most fruitful, most ideal sense, criticism has ceased to exist. Perhaps we may ascribe this in a large measure to the influence of periodical literature



which, dependent on popular favour, has not the courage to be sternly just, heroically uncompromising. Hence what Mr. Windsor, who is ingenious in the invention of lumbering words and phrases, rather clumsily calls paneulogism, the habit of praising everything and everybody—a habit which has signally and stupidly manifested itself in the attempt to enthrone the Whig pamphleteer Macaulay beside the greatest writers of all times. If, however, criticism is no longer an imperial and creative potency, the gossip of criticism is abundantly entertaining; and, with a due sprinkling of commonplaces and paradoxes, it is in the gossip of criticism that Mr. Windsor excels. Mr. Windsor is clever, but pretentious, arrogant, and oracular. There is a dash, too, of the charlatan, which sometimes amuses and sometimes offends. Our author gives evidence of tolerably discursive study, or rather reading; but, from his affectation of universal knowledge, he commits the most ridiculous mistakes. Much of his information and many of his judgments seem to be second-hand. His confident air, however, will here deceive the unwary. The seven essays contained in the volume are—on the mental history of Montaigne; on Milton, his politics, prose writings, and biographers; on Dryden, or the literary morality of an epoch; on Defoe, and the rise of pamphleteering; on Pope and Swift, Bolingbroke and Harley, on Goldsmith, and the history of prose fiction in England; and on the characteristics of ancient and modern orators. For the most part there is as little novelty in the treatment of these subjects as in the subjects themselves, and when we encounter novelty we are glad to fall back on the author's customary platitudes. It is probable that the author knows English literature well; it is possible that he has the intimate acquaintance with the ancient literatures which he ostentatiously claims; but we are convinced that he is exceedingly ignorant of foreign literatures, though of this region also he discourseth with the fullness and the fluency of one who has travelled through it in all its breadth, surveyed it in its minutest features. To prove our assertion, let us adduce a few examples of the grossest ignorance. Mr. Windsor talks of the Abbé St. Pierre rebuked into despair by the united wisdom of Voltaire and Mme. de Stiel, while wandering with Virginia in those sweet orange groves where the myrtle never dies and the turtle dove always loves. We really do not pretend to know what this means. We suppose that it is intended to be very fine. But we respectfully inform Mr. Windsor that he whom he is pleased to call the Abbé St. Pierre is usually known as the Abbé de Saint Pierre; that he was a voluminous writer, but that his chief romance was a famous project for universal peace; that he was born about eighty years before Bernardin de Saint Pierre, the author of "Paul and Virginia;" and that he died when the said Bernardin was six years old. Mr. Windsor, however, has not been the first to confound the Abbé de Saint Pierre with Bernardin de Saint Pierre. Goldsmith is rebuked by Mr. Windsor for the superficiality displayed in his review of the "State of Literature on the Continent." He says that Goldsmith does not even mention Beccaria or Tiraboschi, Buffon, Lesage, or Marmontel, Gessner or Kant, Boerhaave or Linnæus. Goldsmith's "Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe" was published in 1759. At this time Beccaria was a young man of twenty-one, and had published nothing. In 1759 Lesage had for some time been dead; his most celebrated work, "Gil Blas," had appeared at the beginning of the century; and both he and his productions might without impropriety be considered as belonging to a past generation. Marmontel in 1759 was a man of little note; he was an unsuccessful dramatic writer; and he had not yet produced the tales to which he chiefly owes his renown. Gessner, both as painter and as poet, was a mediocrity. In 1759 he had not achieved a European reputation, though the "Death of Abel" had just been published. Kant in 1759 was scarcely, if at all, known either in Germany or out of it; and it was not till 1781 that the first of his chief works was given to the world. Mr. Windsor speaks with contempt of Goldsmith for declaring that the history of polite literature rose and fell in Denmark with Holberg, who, Mr. Windsor thinks, would probably never have been mentioned had not his vagaries through Europe made him as notorious as Goldsmith himself. Now it is certain that the modern literature of Denmark rose, if it did not fall, with Holberg, who has been called the Voltaire of the North, who was one of the greatest dramatic writers, and who devoted, in dying, his large fortune to the noblest objects. Holberg had wandered about a good deal in his youth; but it is preposterous to say that he was better known through his adventures than through his productions. Mr. Windsor pathetically introduces to us Molière "starving for a bowl of broth." We were not aware that Molière had, during any part of his career, difficulty in getting as much broth as he wanted. Of the trouble his wife gave him we have heard often enough; but now for the first time we learn that he suffered from hunger as well as from jealousy. Dryden Mr. Windsor represents as deficient in that spirit of self-respect and independence which left Spinoza polishing glasses in a garret at Leyden, and practising Epicureanism on twopence a day rather than dedicate his works to Louis XIV. Now Spinoza never resided at Leyden, though he lived for a few years in a village near it; the rest of his life was spent either in his native city, Amsterdam, or at the Hague or the neighbourhood. Spinoza was sublimely disinterested and self-denying, but he was not thereby brought into such extremity of distress as would have tempted him to dedicate his works to Louis XIV., the enemy of his country. When, in 1672, the Prince

de Condé invaded Holland, he invited Spinoza to visit him at Utrecht. Spinoza went; but the Prince was for the moment absent, and Spinoza did not see him. Before Spinoza left Utrecht, it was hinted to him that, if he dedicated one of his works to the King of France, he would be likely to get a pension. Spinoza declined the offer; he had wealthy and devoted friends among his own countrymen, and stood in no need of royal patronage. The celebrated and unfortunate John de Witt gave him a pension of two hundred florins a year; and an ardent disciple, Simon de Vries, gave him another pension of three hundred florins a year. Mr. Windsor's "garret" is wholly imaginary. There are hosts of other inaccuracies in Mr. Windsor's book. The Latin form of the river Po is, according to Mr. Windsor, Padua; Goethe's Werther is Werter; Arminius is Armenius; Tom Paine is Tom Payne; South is transformed into Bishop South; the *Encomium Moræ* Erasmus would scarcely have considered a correct title; and *malade de poche*, for *maladie de poche*, a child just learning French would be ashamed of. Would the author of "Picciola" recognise himself in De Santaine? Not satisfied with the positive degree, Mr. Windsor converts the author of a well-known collection of "Anecdotes" from Spence into Spencer. Pope's "Temple of Fame" is, for Mr. Windsor, the "House of Fame;" whether a house of good or ill fame he does not inform us. So much for inaccuracies. The volume, besides swarming with typographical errors, is disfigured by grammatical blunders. We meet also with the very oddest, sometimes with the most bombastic, expressions. From "Herodotus" Mr. Windsor brings the ugly adverb "Herodoteanly." To intensify a relation is, with Mr. Windsor, to *close*. He uses "teleologically" in the sense of "ultimately." Hitherto Liberty has gleamed on mankind in the beauty of woman; but Mr. Windsor says, that at a certain period of English history Liberty—but tardily released from the swaddling clothes—had just begun to show the down on the chin. On one occasion—so Mr. Windsor informs us—the popular mind refused to *advance backwards*. We think that the popular mind was right; but we were not aware that advancing backward was a feat that could be achieved. Mr. Windsor paints Milton as standing the last of a race of heroes, his giant limbs fettered, his hopes blighted, his dreams not realised, his liberty forfeited. It is simply silly to insult Milton with fustian of this schoolboy sort. For Mr. Windsor Charles I. is as great a tyrant as ever issued orders from Susa or Bagdad. Besides being cant, this is schoolboy babblement again. To pass to more substantial matters: We believe that Mr. Windsor has been successful in seizing only half truths, from overlooking that deeper national life of which politics and literature are such inadequate expressions. This was what led Macaulay so fatally astray. With many of Mr. Windsor's opinions we cannot agree. He praises Burke as unselfish. From the very vulgarest kind of selfishness Burke was free. But Burke's career was far from being a noble career. He was the private pensioner of the Whigs before being the public pensioner of the Tories. Everything he approached with the fury of the partisan; and if he was not unscrupulously greedy after gain, it was because he had more of arrogance than vanity, more of vanity than selfishness. Of grand ambition, as of real patriotism, he was alike incapable. It is as absurd to call, as Mr. Windsor calls, Mirabeau chivalrous, as to call Burke unselfish. The best, perhaps, of Carlyle's fancy portraits is that of Mirabeau. But Carlyle's Mirabeau, and the historical, the actual Mirabeau, had scarcely a single point in common. Mirabeau was at best a species of transcendental blackguard. Politics had to him the wild excitement of gambling. And after having betrayed one cause, he was about to betray another when he died. Though a careless and, we must confess, a prolix and pedantic writer, Mr. Windsor is a man of gifts, and must not be confounded with the rabble. Marked, if not mighty and majestic, individuality he possesses. He is a minor Macaulay, but with more geniality than that pet of the Whigs. We have honestly read his book once; we are very sure that we shall never read it again. Mr. Windsor is too garrulous for us—he has too much to say about everything; the problem of the universe is too easy for him, or rather it does not exist. Glib, heavy, self-satisfied mortal, he rattles away all the faster that he has never suspected the existence of mysteries. He is a bad showman, who has committed the catalogue to memory, but not so well that he does not often stutter and stumble. Into dry bones he can pour no life; but he can shake them so vigorously and dexterously as to convince us that they once were alive.

ATTICUS.

*The War in Nicaragua.* By GEN'L WALKER. Mobile, Alabama: Goetzell and Co.

**FILIBUSTERING** by the King of Filibusters. Gen'l (a filibuster would scorn to be a General) Walker, however, would have us to wit that what we ignorantly term *Filibusterism* is far from being that which it is usually considered; "it is the fruit," he tells us, "of the sure unerring instincts which act in accordance with laws as old as the creation. They are but drivellers who speak of establishing fixed relations between the pure white American race, as it exists in the United States, and the mixed Hispano-Indian race, as it exists in Mexico and Central America, without the employment of force. . . . Whenever barbarism and civilisation, or two distinct forms of civilisation, meet face to face, the result must be war. Therefore, the struggle between the old and the new elements in Nicaraguan society was not passing or accidental, but natural and inevitable." The "element," however, which Walker introduced into Nicaragua would

not, even by his own account, appear to have been desired by the Nicaraguans. In May 1854 the native Nicaraguans had become divided amongst themselves; they formed into two parties—the Legitimists and the Democrats; and Walker with a few friends, instead of allowing them to fight it out quietly between themselves, must needs extract by frequent solicitation “a grant of colonisation” from Castillon, the leader of the Democrats, “under which three hundred Americans were to be introduced into Nicaragua, and were to be guaranteed for ever the privilege of bearing arms.” The Democrats were anxious to obtain the aid of these Americans, and this suggested to Walker “the idea of getting an element into the society of Nicaragua for the regeneration of that part of Central America.” It must be recollected that Walker and Co. had just been unsuccessful in a philanthropic attempt to “regenerate” a portion of Lower California; the result of their benevolent mission being that they were obliged to surrender their arms to a military officer of the United States. Some of these missionaries of “regeneration” afterwards joined Walker in Nicaragua, having heard “a glowing report of the natural wealth and advantages of the country;” and these are the unselfish pioneers of civilisation whom “drivellers” call “Filibusters.” The first instalment of fifty-eight started from San Francisco on the 4th May 1855, and came to anchor within the port of Realajo on the 16th June. Their vessel was the *Vesta*, and their voyage was like the Gen'l's story, “rather long and tedious.”

From the first the General, according to his own account, encountered difficulties at the hands of his friends, who behaved very much as though they would have considered a riddance of him “a thing to thank God on.” But the Americans were not to be so easily deterred from their favourite pursuit of “regeneration.” In that sacred cause they fought like heroes; they suffered like martyrs; they marched like dromedaries; they looked, we should think, like ruffians; and they were named the *Falange Americana*. Two of the more active amongst the regenerators who formed the *Falange*, finding their time hang rather heavy on their hands whilst Walker was waiting on events and desiring an opportune moment for carrying out his designs, deserted, and tried to induce their brethren to do the same. This, however, was prevented by the earnest exhortation of Walker, who, feeling how appropriate Scripture language was to his affairs, warned them “not to look back when once the hand was to the plough,” and constantly strove “to fill them with the idea that, small as was their number, they were precursors of a movement destined to affect materially the civilisation of the whole continent.” The first great exploit of the Democratic party was the taking of Granada; and in this, which was accomplished with but little loss, the *Falange* of course distinguished itself. The result was a treaty between Legitimists and Democrats, and the formation of a new government under the Presidency of Don Patricio Rivas, which was recognised by the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, but not, ultimately, by Mr. Marey, the U.S. Secretary of State. It was arranged, moreover, that the American force under Walker should be taken into the service of Nicaragua. The refusal of Mr. Marey to recognise the new Government encouraged the enemies of the Americans in Costa Rica; and Lord Clarendon, according to Walker, by acts and words, urged Costa Rica to make war upon the Americans in Nicaragua. Mora, therefore, on behalf of Costa Rica, declared war, not against Nicaragua, but against the Americans in the Nicaraguan service. A detachment, immediately after the declaration of war, was sent by Walker to Guanacastot, but was met by Mora, and ignominiously put to flight at Santa Rosa. After his success Mora pushed on to Rivas, where he was met by Walker; but the American force was so numerically inferior, that the Costa Ricans, though they suffered severe loss, could not be driven back, and the Americans were forced to retire to Granada. But cholera came to the assistance of Walker, and the Costa Ricans, under that terrible scourge, were obliged to retreat to San José.

Meanwhile rumours reached Walker of the extraordinary conduct of Don Patricio Rivas, who was evidently becoming unfriendly to the Americans. Walker immediately went to Leon to see him, and, dissatisfied with his conduct and distrusting his firmness, urged upon him the necessity of at once proceeding to a new election for President, as the people were desirous that it should forthwith take place. After much delay and subterfuge, the election was called, and the result was that Walker was nominated Chief Executive of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Walker administration was signalled by a decree, declaring “all acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress . . . null and void.” Now, whereas “one of the earliest acts of the Federal Constituent Assembly was the abolition of slavery in Central America,” this decree of Walker was tantamount to offering a premium to the slave-trade. We are, therefore, not astonished to find the General talking in this strain: “Africa is permitted to lie idle until America is discovered, in order that she may conduce to the formation of a new society in the New World.” An original idea, certainly, but confined, we should think, to the General and a few Southern friends. This decree was promulgated on the 22nd September 1856, and from that time until the surrender of Gen'l Walker and his followers to Capt. Davis of the U.S. Navy, upon the 1st May 1857, and of the schooner *Granada* on the 4th, Walker struggled heroically to carry out an unheroic idea. His story is throughout of a small determined band of men contending against superior numbers, vindictive foes without, and treachery within. His narrative is written with modesty, apparent

fairness, and an earnestness of spirit which makes it hard to believe that he has not faith in his own pretensions as a regenerator, whatever may have been the opinions of his followers. He concludes his history with words which show that he has by no means relinquished his darling project of settling American civilisation and African slavery in the centre of Nicaragua. “In the very difficulties,” he says, “with which the Americans of Nicaragua have had to contend I see the presage of their triumph. Let me, therefore, say to my former comrades, Be of good cheer; faint not, nor grow weary by the way, for your toils and your efforts are sure in the end to win success. With us there can be no choice; honour and duty call on us to pursue the path we have entered, and we dare not be deaf to the appeal. By the bones of the mouldering dead at Masaya, at Rivas, and at Granada, I adjure you never to abandon the cause of Nicaragua. Let it be your waking and your sleeping thought to devise means for a return to the land whence we were unjustly brought. And if we be but true to ourselves, all will yet be well.” If any one should wonder whence a “filibuster” hath this eloquence, we would have him to know that the Gen'l was editor of a daily paper in Upper California; and, besides, he denies the soft impeachment of “filibusterism.” All we can say is, filibuster or not, he appears to have moral, intellectual, and physical capacities for becoming a really great man, and his style of writing might be imitated with advantage by many a more pretentious historian. Caesar is reported to have omitted in his Commentaries many of the reverses which the Romans encountered, for fear his work should be of wearisome length. We can acquit Gen'l Walker of shortening his narrative, which is somewhat long and tedious at times, by so questionable a process. So far as we can judge, he never claims credit for doing more than he actually does.

*Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia; showing what to expect and how to get there. With Illustrative Maps. By J. DESPARD PEMBERTON, Surveyor-General, V. I. London: Longmans. pp. 171.*

A YEAR OR TWO AGO the gold discoveries in British Columbia were on every lip. Readers of the *Leading Journal* turned eagerly to the excellent and elaborate correspondence descriptive of the new colony. By-and-by there came the San Juan difficulty to add a piquant political interest to that newly felt in our North Pacific possessions. All this has been succeeded by a lull. The *Times* has dropped its letters from British Columbia; and for aught that we see in the papers to the contrary, or on the subject at all, the San Juan controversy may have been satisfactorily adjusted. It is in this interval that Mr. Pemberton's volume makes its appearance, with its plain statements of facts and its practical suggestions. It has no pretensions to literary merit. “The whole,” says the author in his modest dedication, “is so roughly put together as to constitute a mere temporary literary structure, which I hope at leisure hours in the Colonies to rebuild and reproduce in a more complete and perfect form.” We shall welcome Mr. Pemberton's future work; but he has already done much, and done it very satisfactorily. His volume is full of interesting facts; it is thoroughly reliable, written without the slightest exaggeration, instructive for the stayer at home, and invaluable to the intending emigrant. The section of it, moreover, which contrasts the policy of the United States towards the American “territories,” as they are technically called, with that of England towards her colonies, is very well worthy of the attention of statesmen, and of the thoughtful students of practical politics.

A single sentence of Mr. Pemberton's book conjures up the prospect of what our French friends call “a future confused and immense,” for those distant regions the sea-board of which is washed by the North Pacific Ocean. “The entire extent,” he says, “of valuable land, eligible for immediate settlement, near the 49th parallel, extending from Red River to the Pacific, and unless by Blackfeet or Dacotahs utterly uninhabited, would in area equal half Europe.” Let Malthusians, if any still survive, derive comfort from the statement! British Columbia itself, as its boundaries are at present arranged, is about three and a half times as large as Great Britain, and even Vancouver Island is half the size of Ireland. In so immense a region there is, of course, every diversity of climate and soil; but of the former, and on the whole, Mr. Pemberton asserts decisively that it is “better adapted to the constitution of Englishmen than that of any other portion of the western hemisphere from Cape Horn to Alaska.” The soil is remarkably fertile, although this peculiarity is evidenced hitherto more by the production of gigantic fruits, vegetables, and roots, than by crops of grain. The useful animals flourish, and among the other attractions of British Columbia Mr. Pemberton enumerates the quantity of game of all kinds. The country is well wooded and watered; the rivers and coast teem with fish. The minerals include abundant supplies of coal. The scenery is frequently magnificent. Even without the gold discoveries, British Columbia is rife with great “colonial capabilities;” and the gold supplies far outshine those of California, the gains of the miner in the British colony being, on an average, at least twice as great as those of the miner in the American State. Victoria is a far more admirable port than San Francisco, and Mr. Pemberton assigns excellent reasons for the anticipation that Victoria will one day share with San Francisco the immense commerce of the North Pacific. Last, not least, land is cheap and accessible. Yet British Columbia does not gain in wealth and population like its American neighbours. How is this?



One great reason is, that, from the want of agricultural enterprise, everything is immensely dear in British Columbia, and the miner, if he makes much more, has to spend much more than in California. Agriculture is checked by the absence of proper internal communications, which the few colonists are unable to supply. This circumstance leads Mr. Pemberton to contrast, as already hinted, the American and the English modes of colonising. The subject is well worthy of attention. Mr. Pemberton quotes a dispatch from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, when Colonial Secretary, to the Governor of British Columbia, of which we give a characteristic specimen:

I cannot avoid reminding you, that the lavish pecuniary expenditure of the mother country in founding new colonies has been generally found to discourage economy, by leading the minds of men to rely on foreign aid instead of their own exertions; to interfere with the healthy action by which a new community provides step by step for its own requirements; and to produce at least a general sense of discouragement and dissatisfactions. For a colony to thrive and develop itself with steadfast and healthful progress, it should from the first be as far as possible self-supporting.

No doubt it might be more agreeable to the pride of the first founders of a colony which promises to become so important, if we could at once throw up public buildings, and institute establishments on a scale adapted to the prospective grandeur of the infant settlement. But, after all, it is on the character of the inhabitants that we must rest our hopes for the land we redeem from the wilderness; and it is by self-exertion, and the noble spirit of self-sacrifice which self-exertion engenders, that communities advance through rough beginnings to permanent greatness. Therefore it is not merely for the sake of sparing the mother country that I invite your cordial and intelligent co-operation in stimulating the pride of the colonists to submit to some necessary privations in the first instance, and to contribute liberally and voluntarily from their own earnings (which appear to be so considerable), rather than to lean upon the British Parliament for grants, or for loans, which are rarely repaid without discontent, and can never be cancelled without some loss of probity and honour. It is my hope that, when the time arrives for representative institutions, the colony may be committed to that grand experiment unembarrassed by a shilling of debt, and the colonists have proved their fitness for self-government by the spirit of independence which shrinks from extraneous aid, and schools a community to endure the sacrifices by which it guards its own safety and provides for its own wants.

Mr. Pemberton calls the dispatch from which this extract is made "matchless as a piece of literary composition;" but let the reader contrast the English system with that of the United States, as concisely described in the present volume:

In the States, until the population of a territory is sufficient to justify its admission into the Union, a government is provided for it by the parent state. The President, with the concurrence of the Senate, appoints all the principal officers, under whose direction the roads at first most required are made, customs and postal arrangements established, the necessary public buildings erected—even lunatic asylums and libraries are not forgotten—at the sole expense of the Federal Government. A local legislature is formed with limited powers to tax, the application of the proceeds being controlled by the officers of the Federal Government, which is kept well informed by a delegate to Congress, who is allowed to speak in the House of Representatives, but not to vote. The Federal Government usually cedes to the territory some small tracts of wild land to practise upon, under certain restrictions as to sale. When the territory is admitted into the Union as a state these grants are increased in all to 500,000 acres for internal improvements; but even then the Federal Government continues to retain the principal appointments, and reimburses itself for the previous outlay by continuing to receive the proceeds of customs, post office, and land sales, in the latter case less ten per cent. per annum of the net proceeds or balance which remains after paying the civil lists, which per-centage or balance becomes the property of the state. The system appears in many respects inferior to our own, especially as many of the principal officers are liable to be removed by a change of the ministry at Washington; but it has this advantage in a remarkable degree, that, by rapidly opening up communications and removing the most formidable impediments to the first settlers, a sudden impetus is given to emigration, the wilderness is quickly converted into a territory, and the territory into a state.

In this difference of system, according to Mr. Pemberton, is to be found the chief cause for the discrepancy between the development of British Columbia and the American States in its vicinity.

Something of the scanty colonisation of British Columbia is due, however, to the immense voyage performed by the British emigrant before he reaches our North Pacific settlements. To remedy this, Mr. Pemberton chalks out a route, chiefly through our North American possessions, which would enable the English emigrant to reach Victoria in a week less than he can now do even by Panama; and he estimates the cost of constructing the necessary roads, furnishing steamers, &c., at something less than a quarter of a million, which he thinks would be easily provided by contractors. Mr. Pemberton's plans are too elaborate to be detailed here; but they are lucidly explained in his volume, and illustrated by excellent maps. Give him his proposed route, and he undertakes to diminish by a month the time at present required for postal communication between England and her Australian colonies. The Legislative Council of New South Wales has already declared for a Panama route, and Mr. Pemberton's has many obvious advantages over that one.

To intending emigrants, Mr. Pemberton offers the customary warnings. The farmer with a little capital has, as usual, the most promising prospect. All the professions are overstocked; but private tutors, governesses, and anybody that can teach anything would do remarkably well. British Columbia is the paradise of the fair sex. The greatest want of all is the absence of female servants; but "colonists," says Mr. Pemberton, "have ceased to endeavour to remedy the defect by importing them, as, whether they possess personal attractions or not, they are certain to get married soon after their arrival;" and the Surveyor-General of Vancouver's Island sighs for a British-Columbian Mrs. Chisholm. We must take farewell, however, of Mr. Pemberton's modest and instructive volume, which has a high general, as well as special, interest.

*The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney, Knt.; with a Life of the Author and Illustrative Notes.* By WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., of Magdalen College, and the Inner Temple. Boston: published by T. O. H. P. Burnham, at the Antiquarian Bookstore, 143, Washington-street. 1860. pp. 380.

WE HAVE SELDOM SEEN, typographically speaking, a more beautiful volume than this edition of Sir Philip Sidney's works. The type, paper, and binding vie with one another in excellence; and thus united will, we should fancy, satisfy the taste of the most critical bibliophilist. Nor has the editor (we may notice *en passant* that the reference to Magdalen College does not tell us to which of our two English Universities he belongs) done his part badly. His annotations are not too numerous; and his omission of the "Arcadia" and of the Psalms, and more especially of the latter, is sufficiently excusable. Moreover we learn that several of Sir Philip's MS. letters now make their appearance in print for the first time, from the originals preserved in the British Museum. We observe almost with feelings of regret that the editor has modernised the spelling of the present volume. We trust, however, that this partial pandering to the laziness of modern readers will have the effect of introducing our "warbler of poetic prose" to a larger circle of acquaintances. It follows almost as a matter of course that our English Bayard was, or was made by his biographer, a precocious child. It is, in great part, a modern idea, that a child may distinguish himself in after life without having known Greek, Latin, or Hebrew at the age of ten years, or uttered a series of sapient dicta while yet almost in his nurse's arms. When ten years old Master Philip entered Shrewsbury School on the same day with his friend Fulke Greville, Lord Brook; and we may remark that the names of these twin brethren head the long list of worthies belonging to that foundation which Dr. Kennedy has prefixed to the second edition of the "Sabrine Corolla," published last year. From Shrewsbury young Sidney went to Christ Church, Oxford, over which Dr. Thornton then presided. So satisfied was this worthy divine with his pupil, that he had it recorded upon his tomb that he was "the tutor of Sir Philip Sidney;" so did Lord Brook, upon his, that he was friend to the same knight. There appears some probability that Sidney, as was not uncommonly the case in his time, studied at Cambridge as well as Oxford. This, however, will be a point for the Messrs. Cooper to clear up in the forthcoming volume of their "Athenae Cantabrigienses." On leaving the University young Sidney obtained permission of the Queen to travel on the Continent for two years. These two years, doubtless also by permission of the same autocratic dame, were extended to three. While at Paris he attracted the notice of Charles IX., who conferred on him the appointment of gentleman in ordinary of his chamber—an appointment which very nearly forestalled Zutphen, as our gentleman of the chamber very narrowly escaped death at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He subsequently visited Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Belgium; and, if we may trust Mr. Gray, formed an acquaintance with Tasso at Venice—an acquaintance, however, which bears so many improbabilities on the face of it, that we may be pardoned for believing it wholly mythical. Sidney did not visit Rome, being dissuaded therefrom by a very worthy but very grim Calvinistic divine, Master Hubert Laugnet, whose exhortations were more successful with young Sidney than were those of his brother precisians of the present day with our Prince of Wales. In 1580 Sidney addressed a remonstrance to the Queen against her marriage with the Duke of Alençon, which is said to have had considerable weight in determining her Majesty against the match in question, and which undoubtedly is an eloquent and courageous piece of writing, and well worthy of the encomia bestowed on it by Hume and others.

We have from the pen of Lord Brook an amusing episode of a quarrel which took place between Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Sidney, in which the peevish arrogance of the former was balanced by the temper and courage of the latter. The quarrel arose through Lord Oxford calling Sidney "a puppy" in the tennis-court, in which, unfortunately, the French commissioners respecting the Queen's marriage happened to be present. These gentlemen seem to have been as hot-headed and strife-loving as the most belligerent Hibernian of the present century. In the quaint but expressive language of Lord Brook, "every sort of quarrel sorted well with their humours, especially this." There would probably have been blows hard enough to have satisfied even the *perfidia ingenia* of these worthy Gauls, had not the Queen interposed. We give the following passage, as quoted by Mr. Gray from Lord Brook's rare and curious volume:

The Queen, who saw that by the loss or disgrace of either she could gain nothing, presently undertakes Sir Philip, and, like an excellent monarch, lays before him the difference in degree between earls and gentlemen; the respect inferiors owed to their superiors; and the necessity in princes to maintain their own creations, as the degrees descending between the people's licentiousness and the anointed sovereignty of crowns; how the gentleman's neglect of the nobility taught the peasant to insult upon both. Whereunto Sir Philip, with such reverence as became him, replied: first, that place was never intended for privilege to wrong; witness herself, who, how sovereign soever she were by throne, birth, education, and nature, yet was she content to cast her own affections into the same moulds her subjects did, and govern all her rights by their laws. Again, he besought her Majesty to consider that although he (Oxford) were a great lord by birth, alliance, and grace, yet he was no lord over him (Sir Philip); and, therefore, the difference of degrees between freemen could not challenge any other homage than precedence. And by her father's act (to make a princely wisdom become the more familiar) he did instance the government of King Henry the Eighth, who gave the gentry free and unreserved appeal to his feet, against the oppression of the grandees; and found it wisdom, by the stronger corporation in number, to

keep down the greater in power; inferring else, that if they should unite, the overgrown might be tempted, by still coveting more, to fall, as the angels did, by affecting equality with their Maker.

It is a curious circumstance that Sir Philip Sidney, as well as Milton and Dryden, purposed to have celebrated in verse the achievements of King Arthur and his knights. We cannot, however, feel any regret that "the flower of kings" has found his chronicler in a poet of our own day. It was quite time, however, that these worthies should be rescued from the muse of that witless poetaster, Sir Richard Blackmore.

Mr. Gray has a lengthy dissertation upon the merits of the "Arcadia," into which we need not enter, seeing that it forms no part of the volume before us. We may remark that English hexameters are scarcely more ductile in the nineteenth century in the pages of Longfellow or Old Mags, than they were in the days of Sidney and Raleigh. The editor quotes with infinite gusto the opinion of Sir William Temple, that Sidney was "the greatest poet and the noblest genius of any that have left writings behind them, or published, in ours or any other language." Shades of Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare, be not indignant! It was this same learned Theban who pronounced that certain dull forgeries in slipshod Greek might vie with anything that Plato had written. Had Bentley caught hold of the dictum quoted above, he would have had a fresh stone in his sling for the patron of Atterbury, Boyle, and Smalridge.

We think Cowper was quite correct when he spoke of Sidney as being a "warbler of poetic prose." We, for our part, infinitely prefer the "Defence of Poesy," sober prose as it is, to all our good knight's poetry, more especially when divested, as we find it in this volume, of its antique spelling. The "Defence of Poesy" is also much the most free of all Sir Philip's writings from the mannerisms, false conceits, and antitheses which abound in the "Arcadia" and thickly bestrew the poem of "Astrophel and Stella."

Sidney's defence of his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, is historically an interesting document. It deals out, however, defiance rather than argument, and leaves but a very doubtful impression of Dudley's innocence upon the mind of the reader. A Jesuit, named Robert Parsons, was, we believe, the first person who in print accused the Earl of Leicester of having murdered his wife. We may add that Sir Walter Scott in his "Keillworth" has closely adhered to the historical facts of the case.

The story of Sir Philip's death is best described in the words of his contemporary, Lord Brook:

The horse he rode upon (he says) was rather furiously choleric than bravely proud, and so forced him to forsake the field, but not his back, as the noblest and fittest bier to carry a martial commander to his grave. In which sad progress, passing along by the rest of the army where his uncle the General was, and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him; but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth he saw a poor soldier carried along, who had eaten his last at the same feast, ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle; which Sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he drank, and delivered it to the poor man, with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

We do not believe that there is any authority for supposing that the bullet which struck Sir Philip Sidney was poisoned. The editor merely tells us that it was supposed that this was the case, without giving any reasons for his statement.

On the whole, we cannot help regretting that the editor has thought fit to modernise the spelling of the present edition. One effect of this innovation is, that our English Bayard's verses occasionally halt in their rhythm. Indeed, this volume in some degree reminds us of a modern City apprentice smuggled out in the garb of a cavalier. Its type, paper, and binding are all in excellent imitation of the antique, while its diction is that of the nineteenth century.

*Curiosities of Civilisation.* By A. WYNTER, M.D. London: Hardwicke.

**POSITIVE DEFINITION** is confessedly a difficult business. Exception has been taken even to Euclid's definitions. Locke himself couldn't define wit, and humour was a puzzle to Sydney Smith. We can all see that Mr. Martin F. Tupper is not witty, and that Sir Archibald Alison is far from humorous; and on the other hand we all allow that Mr. Thackeray has wit, and Mr. Charles Dickens no end of humour. Yet we should feel that a friend had done an unkind thing who requested us to state succinctly what is wit and what is humour. We are in the same predicament with respect to "Curiosity." What is a curiosity? We have a hazy notion, but we decline to offer a distinct opinion; we can only say that Dr. Wynter, either for the sake of alliteration or because he regards things from a medical point of view, has a very different idea of curiosities from ours. He would probably consider a compound fracture a curiosity; we should be impressed rather with its agonising aspect. The stone may be curious, and so may the cholera morbus; but for our part we should class them as diseases rather than curiosities. However, Dr. Wynter has chosen his own title, and there is an end of it; we can only inform the public what they are to expect under the name of "Curiosities." It is applied legitimately enough to Advertisements, but our bowels are moved against its application to Food. We had hitherto always looked upon Food as anything but a curiosity, and the Adulterations of food as infamous rogueries. The Zoological Gardens are certainly a curiosity; but Rats, we maintain, are an unmitigated nuisance. Are Lunatic Asylums a curiosity? Then the visitations of God are curiosities; the loss of reason is remarkably curious, and a

helpless idiot a very funny sight. The London Commissariat may be a curiosity to some, and Woolwich Arsenal to others; but Shipwrecks, we maintain, are a calamity to all. The Lodging, Food, and Dress of Soldiers are a little too important to be called curiosities; and the Electric Telegraph, in our estimation, is a great deal more than curious. We are at some loss, too, to conceive what there is curious in Fires; and Fire Insurance is a serious matter. Dr. Wynter must enjoy a happy immunity from mortal contingencies when he can regard from his elevation, like one of the gods of Epicurus, the "curiosities" of the Police and the Thieves; but the grimmest of all his curiosities is the last—Mortality in Trades and Professions. This is a curiosity with a vengeance, nearly equal to a grinning skeleton in the centre of a ballroom. However, curiosities or not, Dr. Wynter has collected in his essays a quantity of interesting matter. We have had the pleasure of reading the greater part of them already in the pages of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*; but, for the benefit of those who have been less fortunate, we shall take the liberty of making a few extracts. We recommend the following to the attention of those ladies and gentlemen who are considerate enough to proclaim their intention of drinking tea, or preaching, or having a pic-nic, D.V. (as though they could do anything D. non V.):

Some of the earliest notices of boxing-matches upon record, singularly enough, took place between combatants of the fair sex. In a public journal of 1722, for instance, we find the following gage of battle thrown down, and accepted:—

**CHALLENGE.**—I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me upon the stage, and box me for three guineas; each woman holding half-a-crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle.

**ANSWER.**—I, Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows, and from her no favour: she may expect a good thumping!

We are not informed which lady was victorious; but there can be no doubt that the superior piety of Hannah Hyfield would in the opinion of the D.V. persuasion entitle her to the stakes.

The essay on Food and its Adulterations, as well as that on Advertisements, from which we have just quoted, appeared in 1855, and created much attention; but we are not aware that the attention has been followed by improvement in our food, notwithstanding the Act passed with the view of preventing food frauds. Our rum is watered and our sugar sanded as before, and the perpetrator goes as serenely up to prayers. Isn't our Mocha still a mixture of coffee-grains and mahogany sawdust? Are Cayenne pepper and curry-powder now innocent of red lead? Is there no alum in our bread? no copperas in our green tea? no cocculus Indicus, calamus aromaticus, quassia, and capsicums in our beer? And as for our meat, let recent proceedings in the police-court be compared with evidence given before the Smithfield Market Commissioners in 1850:

Mr. J. Harper, for instance, being under examination, upon being asked what became of the diseased meat brought into London, replied: "It is purchased by the soup-shops, sausage-makers, the *à-la-mode* beef and meat-pie shops, &c. There is one soup-shop, I believe, doing five hundred pounds per week in diseased meat. This firm has a large foreign trade [thank goodness!]. The trade in diseased meat is very alarming, as anything in the shape of flesh can be sold at about one penny per pound, or eightpence per stone. . . . I am certain that if one hundred carcasses of cows were lying dead in the neighbourhood of London, I could get them all sold within twenty-four hours: it don't matter what they died of."

The following passage from the essay on Lunatic Asylums is significant when viewed in connection with a late occurrence at Colney Hatch:

The strait-waistcoat is certainly liable to great abuse, but less than the padded room, which may be converted into a cruel means of coercion in the hands of unwatched attendants.

And, indeed, the whole essay is full of information and excellent remarks upon this melancholy "curiosity." Of the remaining essays we should be inclined to recommend to the scientific "Woolwich Arsenal" and "The Electric Telegraph;" to those fond of statistics the "London Commissariat" and "Shipwrecks;" whilst the general reader will find himself rewarded by giving his attention to any one of the others or to all of them. He will learn much of the habits, manners, and customs of rats; he will mourn over our *Guardsmen*, who, in the words of Dr. Wynter, are "pipeclayed and polished up to meet the eyes of princes, but, alas! often little better than whitened sepulchres;" he will meet with a denunciation of the popular scandal which attributes to policeman a *penchant* for cooks and *vice versa*; he will be put upon his guard against the multifarious devices of thieves; and, lastly, he will be enabled to calculate, according to his trade or profession, the probable length of his life.

To valetudinarians in want of a panacea we beg to point out a passage which they may profit by:

Dr. Guy tells us that out of thirty-four nightmen examined by him, only one had an attack of fever, and he only through being out of work for three weeks; he suffered, in short, from *change of air*, and perhaps want of food. Dr. Guy, in the little pamphlet we have already quoted from, states a most remarkable fact, illustrative of the changes of opinion, even amongst medical men, relative to the effects of snuffing sewer emanations. He says, that a gentleman who accompanied him in one of his inspections over a scavenger's yard informed him that "he perfectly well recollects thirty years ago, when he was a lad, seeing as many as twelve patients directed by the faculty of that day to walk round the shoots for the night-soil on his father's premises; and he appealed for confirmation of this statement to his brother, who said that he had seen scores of patients industriously inhaling this curious dose of physic."

And we would earnestly entreat those who study only their own comfort and luxury, without caring by what means, or at what cost of health and strength and nerve to the artisan, their dainty instruments



and ornaments are fashioned and beautified, to abstain from a perusal of "Mortality in Trades and Professions," lest they be seized with "a fit of the trembles," as the water-gilding workman, ere the kind influence of electricity delivered him from the agency of quicksilver.

*The British Interests in Spain.* By a Bondholder. (Effingham Wilson. 18mo.)—The purport of this volume is, that Don Juan ought to be King of Spain. The writer honestly avows that he is a bondholder, and that part of Don Juan's programme is, "to cause the payment of the certificates, and to liquidate the debts which the Spanish Government have allowed to remain in sufferance during so many years." We by no means pretend to urge that this forthcoming liquidation is all-powerful with the Bondholder; nevertheless he would be more than mortal did it not partially tell with him. The Bondholder strongly advocates British interference in Spanish domestic affairs. Our own opinion is, that Great Britain had better let ill alone. The actively vindictive ingratitude which has followed the English nation from former favours conferred on Spain ought to cure her of interfering with Spanish politics.

*Proper Names and Church Factions.* By "ANGLO-SAXON." (Saunders, Otley and Co. pp. 57.)—"Anglo-Saxon" is about as thorough a grumbler as it has ever been our lot to meet with in print. He is disgusted at the Anglo-French alliance; the behaviour of England in the Mortara case; the prevalence of Puseyism, drunkenness, and crinoline in the present day; the fact that Father Prout indited an inaugural ode to the author of "Vanity Fair" in "the first number of the great Chaff Magazine;" &c. &c. Nothing is too high or too low, too small or too great, for him to find fault with. We give our readers a specimen or two of "Anglo-Saxon's" poetical powers—premising, however, that the pith of his lamentations is to be found in the notes, which, despite the constant strain of querulousness that runs through them, are occasionally amusing enough.

Woe worth this hollow Anglo-French alliance,—  
Woe worth the day that saw the plot agreed;—  
Old England,—drifting from brave self-reliance,  
Now leans upon a broken, rotten reed.  
Her statesmen vacillate, connive, dissemble,  
Yield to the craft of false "august ally,"  
With fear of craven despot seem to tremble,  
And quail beneath the glare of upstart eye.  
Britannia's voice once heard among the nations  
In brave defence of honour, truth, and right,  
Now hushed and stifled by august relations,  
And scorned her former, formidable might.  
Say, do not "children, babes, and women rule us,"  
Puff in our faces patriotic smoke;  
Priests, prophets, scribes, and counsellors befool us,  
And we applaud—as though a god had spoke.  
High Church, Low Church, No Church, are in "hot water!"  
They stab, devour, and bite, and give no quarter;  
"I am of this," and "I of that" crack preacher,—  
Alike regardless of the One Great Teacher  
Who came, enrobed in meekness from above,  
To teach mankind both Law and Gospel love.  
Some with wild daring wing essay the flight  
Where Seraphim must veil the dazzled sight;  
Ransack familiarly deep truths among  
"Those secret things which to the Lord belong."  
Presumptuously plunge in depths eternal,  
'Neath the delighted gaze of wits infernal;  
I pray their grief may not be sempiternal;  
Some subtlety would wriggle, crawl, or creep  
Where Cherubim, with flaming sword, high guard still keep.

Some of our readers will, perhaps, be inclined to think that good sober prose would have been the most suitable dress for "Anglo-Saxon's" grumbings.

We have also received: A pamphlet on *The Invention of Stereoscopic Glasses for Single Pictures; with Preliminary Observations on the Stereoscope and the Physiology of Stereoscopic Vision.* By T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. (John Churchill).—*Why the Shoe Pinches: a Contribution to Applied Anatomy.* By Hermann Meyer, M.D. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.).—*How to Farm Two Acres Profitably; including the Management of the Cow and the Pig.* By John Robson. (Cottage Gardener Office).—*Speech of the Hon. Edward Everett, on American Institutions, in Reply to the Discussion in the British House of Lords.* (Smith, Elder, and Co.).—*Observations in favour of the Design of a Colonial Statistical Society, or Colonial Library, in London.* By A. C. Hope. (Alfred Boot).—*Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool during the Forty-ninth Session.* (Liverpool: Thomas Breckell.)

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Cornhill* gives us that section of Mr. Thackeray's lectures on "The Four Georges" which treats of his respected Majesty George the Third. The closing scene of that long, eventful reign, that mingled web of prosperity and misery, is worth quoting:

All the world knows the story of his malady: all history presents no sadder figure than that of the old man, blind and deprived of reason, wandering through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary parliaments, reviewing fancied troops, holding ghostly courts. I have seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg—amidst books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast—the star of his famous order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless, he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had, in one of which the queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself at the harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

What preacher need moralise on this story; what words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch Supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life,

death, happiness, victory. "O brothers," I said to those who heard me first in America—"O brothers! speaking the same dear mother tongue—O comrades, enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this royal corpse, and call a truce to battle! Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest: dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne—buffeted by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely; our Lear hangs over her breathless lips and cries, "Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little!"

Vex not his ghost—oh! let him pass—he hates him  
That would upon the rack of this tough world  
Stretch him out longer!

Hush! Strife and Quarrel, over the solemn grave! Sound, trumpets, a mournful march. Fall, dark curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy!

In a second paper headed "Unto this Last," Mr. Ruskin presents some strange but searching views into "The Veins of Wealth." The real ignorance of men of business as to the nature of wealth and poverty is explained with much acumen:

Primarily, which is very notable and curious, I observe that men of business rarely know the meaning of the word "rich." At least if they know, they do not in their reasonings allow for the fact, that it is a relative word, implying its opposite "poor" as positively as the word "north" implies its opposite "south." Men nearly always speak and write as if riches were absolute, and it were possible, by following certain scientific precepts, for everybody to be rich. Whereas riches are a power like that of electricity, acting only through inequalities or negations of itself. The force of the guinea you have in your pocket depends wholly on the default of a guinea in your neighbour's pocket. If he did not want it, it would be of no use to you; the degree of power it possesses depends accurately upon the need or desire he has for it,—and the art of making yourself rich, in the ordinary mercantile economist's sense, is therefore equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbour poor.

There is, however, another reason for this habit of mind—namely, that an accumulation of real property is of little use to its owner, unless, together with it, he has commercial power over labour. Thus, suppose any person to be put in possession of a large estate of fruitful land, with rich beds of gold in its gravel, countless herds of cattle in its pastures; houses and gardens, and store-houses full of useful stores; but suppose, after all, that he could get no servants. In order that he may be able to have servants, some one in his neighbourhood must be poor, and in want of his gold, or his corn. Assume that no one is in want of either, and that no servants are to be had. He must, therefore, bake his own bread, make his own clothes, plough his own ground, and shepherd his own flocks. His gold will be as useful to him as any other yellow pebbles on his estate. His stores must rot, for he cannot consume them. He can eat no more than another man could eat, and wear no more than another man could wear. He must lead a life of severe and common labour to procure even ordinary comforts; he will be ultimately unable to keep either houses in repair, or fields in cultivation; and forced to content himself with a poor man's portion of cottage and garden, in the midst of a desert of waste land, trampled by wild cattle, and encumbered by ruins of palaces, which he will hardly mock at himself by calling "his own."

Those who have riches will do well to ponder over these lines, which may help them to ascertain whether their wealth is likely to prove a blessing or a curse.

The whole question, therefore, respecting not only the advantage, but even the quantity, of national wealth, resolves itself finally into one of abstract justice. It is impossible to conclude, of any given mass of acquired wealth, merely by the fact of its existence, whether it signifies good or evil to the nation in the midst of which it exists. Its real value depends on the moral sign attached to it, just as sternly as that of a mathematical quantity depends on the algebraical sign attached to it. Any given accumulation of commercial wealth may be indicative, on the one hand, of faithful industries, progressive energies, and productive ingenuities; or, on the other, it may be indicative of mortal luxury, merciless tyranny, ruinous chicane.

Some treasures are heavy with human tears, as an ill-stored harvest with untimely rain; and some gold is brighter in sunshine than it is in substance. And these are not, observe, merely moral or pathetic attributes of riches, which the seeker of riches may, if he chooses, despise; they are, literally and sternly, material attributes of riches, depreciating or exalting, incalculably, the monetary signification of the sum in question. One mass of money is the outcome of action which has created, another, of action which has annihilated,—ten times as much in the gathering of it; such and such strong hands have been paralysed, as if they had been numbed by nightshade: so many strong men's courage broken, so many productive operations hindered; this and the other false direction given to labour, and lying image of prosperity set up, on Dura plains dug into seven-times-heated furnaces. That which seems to be wealth may in verity be only the gilded index of far-reaching ruin; a wrecker's handful of coin gleaned from the beach to which he has beguiled an argosy; a camp-follower's bundle of rags unwrapped from the breasts of goodly soldiers dead; the purchase-pieces of potter's fields, wherein shall be buried together the citizen and the stranger.

A chapter of "Framley Parsonage," and another of Mr. Lewes's "Physiological Riddles;" a somewhat trite paper upon "Thieves and Thieving;" a chapter of Mr. Sala's "Hogarth;" an essay on "Luxury;" a sketch of the "Druses and Maronites;" and a "Round-about Paper," make up the number.

The *National Quarterly Review*, a new periodical of American extraction, the first number of which lies before us, has a well-written and appreciative article upon the "physicking" effect of the writings of Mr. Charles Dickens. According to this writer, the reformation of abuses is no new aim with Mr. Dickens (as has been charged against him by the *Saturday Review*); all his works, even the earliest, are full of wholesome doses of medicine for mankind. This thesis is sustained with considerable ingenuity:

"I was once," says Voltaire, "attending a tragedy near a philosopher. 'How beautiful that is,' said he. 'What do you find beautiful in it?' asked I. 'It is,' said he, 'that the author has attained his object.' The next day he took his medicine, which did him some good. 'It has attained its object,' cried I to him; 'it is a beautiful medicine.' He comprehended that it could not be said that a medicine is beautiful; and that to apply to anything the epithet beautiful, it must cause admiration and pleasure." It may be said that Charles Dickens has both attained his object and caused admiration and pleasure; so that, according to one of the best of modern critics, his works are entitled to the epithet beautiful. He too has given medicine. His medicine has been taken by

hundreds of thousands; although no one has taken it as such, but as the child takes the pill or the bolus when enveloped with sugar to conceal its bitterness. And it is much more as a skilful physician—one who understands nature—than as an artist, we mean to consider him in this paper. Among the ancients the business of the doctor was not exclusively to cure the diseases of the body. He was also expected to impart instruction, and to entertain and amuse when he could, even those who were not his patients. Nor has the practice fallen altogether into disuse among the moderns. Goldsmith was nothing the less entertaining and instructive because he wished to be regarded as a physician. The same may be said of Smollett. If both were much more successful in operating on the mind than on the body, they are not the less entitled to be called physicians. We are not aware that Mr. Dickens has ever studied medicine; but that he understands physic in its true sense, few that comprehend the term and have read his works will deny.

To come to a more particular instance :

Through the greater part of the "Papers," Mr. Pickwick scarcely does or says anything that is not amusing, not excepting his opening speech to the club. Had we no other record of that rather eccentric gentleman than those of his exploits at Ipswich, which led to his arrest on the charge of sending a challenge (a crime of which he was by no means guilty, although the good magistrate holds him to bail for his future good behaviour, and fines his servant and companions for being concerned in a riot), they would be sufficient to make us remember him. But we often find him in much queerer situations. Examples may be given almost at random. At one time he is rolled on a wheelbarrow

into a pond, and he tries the while to look as dignified as possible; in a similar manner he is mindful of his character, and the cause of science and philosophy, when he makes the mistake of getting into a double-bedded room with a lady of a certain age, who for aught he knows might destroy his reputation. His speeches on the top of a sedan-chair, though not the best specimens of oratory that could be given, are not all vanity. True, indeed, they make us smile. The situation of the orator heightens the effect not a little; still there is an undercurrent of common-sense which renders the fun instructive. There is a similar mixture of the silly, the ludicrous, and the wise in his conduct pending the famous trial of Bardwell v. Pickwick. Sergeant Snubbin may laugh at him at the Chambers for his ignorance of law and his awkward attempts at expounding it; at the same time he is made to feel that if he is mad there is method in his madness. When finally sent to prison, he is as good-humoured as ever. He makes his fellow-prisoners laugh; but his generosity wins their regard. He values liberty as much as any one; yet he would rather remain for ever in prison than pay what he considered an unjust debt, not that he was unduly fond of money, or that one hundred pounds would be any serious object to him, but that, with all his whimsicalities and absurdities, he was willing to suffer in order to maintain a principle. Thus, whether Mr. Pickwick is at large or in durance, before the country magistrate or the King's Bench, engaged in a fight with a cabman, or hiding in a boarding-school garden, remonstrating with Bob Sawyer about his mode of travelling, or taking part in a contest between rival editors, there is always something in his language, if not in his conduct, to leave an impression in favour of virtue, and against the particular abuse, the removal or reform of which is the chief design of the author.

## EDUCATION, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Practical Mechanics.* By the Rev. J. F. TWISDEN, M.A. London : Longman and Co.

**A**LL ELEMENTARY TREATISES ON MECHANICS with which we are acquainted fall under one of two classes—either they are purely theoretical, intended as text-books for schools and the universities, full of mathematical investigations of all the ordinary propositions, but ignoring their application; or they are essentially practical, consisting merely of a collection of formulæ and tabulated results, without any reference to the reasonings by which those formulæ have been established, or to the experiments by means of which the tables have been constructed. And this much-to-be-deplored division exists among our scientific students—we find many fully alive to the methods by which we establish the truth of the various propositions in mechanics, but wholly ignorant as to *how* they apply to the mechanics of engineering; and, on the other hand, we have many strangely familiar with rules of thumb, believing in them simply as an act of faith, devoid of the slightest idea as to the grounds on which such rules are based. The one class are mere useless theorists; the other mere machines.

To correct this evil such publications as the present tend, and in the work before us Mr. Twisden has given not only all the propositions (with their proofs) to be found in ordinary elementary books on mechanics, but to them he has added many others of a more essentially practical nature, collected with considerable labour and judgment from the various works of Poinso, Poncelet, Moseley, Willis, and others. Our limits prevent our fully pointing out all the distinctive characteristics of this book; but some idea of the extent to which Mr. Twisden has departed from the beaten path may be formed from the fact that he has given chapters on the strength of materials, moduli and working power of engines, stability of walls, deflection of beams, &c., and has dealt with these subjects in a clear and comprehensive manner. The value of the book is further enhanced by a copious collection of examples adapted fully to illustrate the text; to all the results are given; and to the more difficult are appended some hints as to the method of their solution.

We cannot but regard this work as a valuable contribution to our educational literature, as one well adapted to produce a result much to be desired in our young scientific students, viz., an intelligent combination of theory and practice, of rational and applied mechanics.

*Facts bearing on the Death of Reginald Channell Cancellor.* With a Supplement and a Sequel. By THOMAS HOPLY, F.S.S. London : Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt. pp. 90.

**T**HERE IS NOTHING MORE DANGEROUS, and few things more repulsive, than a wrong-headed man who does wrong in the belief that he has been doing his duty. Cased in an impenetrable armour of self-approbation, no condemnation can reach him. He regards the punishment of his crime as a martyrdom in the cause of truth, and derives balm and consolation from every curse extracted by his execrable folly. Such a man is Mr. Hopley, and such is his conduct when, with an impudence near akin to insanity, he thrusts once more his case before the world. He cannot deny that he killed the poor lad Cancellor; but he declares that he flogged him from a conscientious motive, and with a deliberate intention of continuing until he had overcome his obstinacy. This, if possible, makes the matter worse. No one supposed before that Hopley intended to kill the boy. Hitherto, public opinion has merely accused him of assaulting his pupil with ungovernable violence, and that the death was an accidental result. Hopley now confesses that he deliberately intended to do what he

did, that he never lost his temper, that he had calmly and coolly resolved to beat the boy until he had conquered him. What the result was we all know; he killed him. And had Hopley confessed his resolve before the jury delivered their verdict, we suspect that it would not have been manslaughter that he would have had to answer for. We have not patience to refer in detail to the explanations and excuses which Hopley offers. Those who sympathise with him, or who are curious to know how a man can reason himself into believing a deliberate act of slaughter to be a religious and conscientious act, may seek for an explanation in the pamphlet before us. We cannot, however, let the occasion pass without entering one more protest against the iniquity of corporal punishment in schools. Corporal punishment is either the luxury of a brutal master, or the expedient of an idle one. Nothing can be done by this kind of punishment, that may not be effected in a moral and more scientific manner. To those who really take delight in the infliction of physical suffering (and we fear that there are even such engaged in the sacred cause of education), we can only say that we regard them as fit subjects for the criminal law to exercise its justice upon; but to those who are really humane, but who have been induced either by bad example or thoughtlessness into adopting a system which includes the usage of boys as if they were dogs, let us entreat them to think the matter over. There is a common plea that corporal punishment is bad in itself, but there are boys who cannot be managed without it. Such a boy was Cancellor, a boy evidently diseased in brain: a disease which Hopley cured—by killing him. Yet the man can write such passages as these:

It is a painful thing for any one who has endeavoured to live in the practice of Christian principles, to have to find fault with, or to speak in any way disparagingly of a living fellow-creature. It is more particularly painful, and generally acknowledged as revolting to the feelings of all civilised beings, to scan the failings of the dead. . . .

The parents are not to blame that the boy was as must be shown of him—God forbid that I should for one moment breathe the thought;—the blame lies upon those systems of education under which ALL parents throughout the country are at present trained. That boy—look, reader, to the root of the great calamity—that boy need not have been in his fifteenth year the boy that he was; but—mark it well, ye who have young children, mark it and trace it through the following pages—being what he was, there was no choice left in dealing with him. It was necessary either to force him to be different, or to allow him to grow up lost. They who would do away with corporal punishment—must look to the education of mothers. O look to it, England: look to it, my country. Let a child be trained well early, and there will be little after need for punishment; but the strong and stubborn growth of years cannot be bent like a green young twig.

Heaven in mercy grant that out of this my grave mistake, Heaven grant that out of the death of this poor boy, may spring a growth of blessings to the nation, blessings to the world, a saving of the minds and bodies of hundreds of thousands.

Here Mr. Hopley gives an account of his own sensations when he discovered the result of his own work:

I entered his room with the idea of telling him that, as he had retired to bed very late, he need not get up so early as usual that morning. He was lying in nearly the same position as when I left him over night. I thought at first that he was asleep; but on looking at his eyes, which were slightly open, the lids being somewhat relaxed, it crept upon me that he was dead. His features were calm and composed. I put my hand upon his brow: it was very cold. I felt his hands and his lower limbs: they were cold. I felt other parts of his body: they were slightly warm. I tried to bend his arm: it was growing rigid—He had been dead some time.

I stood a brief space motionless, looking down upon the boy. All my senses were most keenly strung, yet I felt that I must be asleep. I straightway walked down stairs into the dining-room. I don't know what led me there. I stood upon the hearth-rug. Whether I spoke the following aloud or to myself I know not: "That's the window. There are our aquariums. There's the large perch swimming about. That's the door. There hang the likenesses of my various pupils. This is the mantel-piece. There's where I sat busy with my model plans. Here's the remains of supper." I forthwith went up stairs again. When I re-entered his room I do not think I should have felt any sur-



prise had I found him quietly dressing. And I might have said, "Well, Reginald, my boy, I am glad to see you getting up. Do you know I have had a frightful dream about you?" But he was dead.

I claim, as a right, permission to pass over the anguish of the hour that followed the discovery.

Reader, may you never know what it is to look upon one you loved in life, discoloured in his death-form by marks of your own creating.

But while anguish shook the frame, the conscience suffered not one pang. I searched, and searched, and searched, among the deepest secrets of my soul, and could not blame myself. Perhaps it was in mercy God would not let me suddenly know that my conduct had hastened the death of the deceased; but I felt then, and for days and days afterwards, that I could look up tranquilly into the face of Heaven who knew me to be *Not Guilty*. . . .

O Heaven in mercy grant that out of this my sore affliction may arise a growth of blessings to the nation, blessings to the world—a saving of the minds and bodies of hundreds of thousands.

Hopley is in gaol, and the verdict of the world is, "There let him lie." He may muse and comfort himself with the belief that he has done well, and that his judges have been guided by "unjust prejudices." Let him be assured that no merciful heart in the country desires to see his punishment abated one jot, and that when he comes forth, should any parent commit a child to his tender mercies and the system which he so much vaunts, *the motive will be appreciated*.

*The Great Events of History, from the Beginning of the Christian Era till the Present Time.* By W. F. COLLIER, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, author of "School History of the British Empire." (T. Nelson and Sons. 1860. pp. 348.)—Mr. Collier's idea of giving, "in a series of pictures, such a connected view of the Christian era as may be pleasantly readable and easily remembered," is not altogether a novel one. We, however, do him no more than justice when we say that he has worked out this idea with rare judgment and excellent taste. His plan is to select some central point of interest upon which the memory of the learner may rest, and round which minor events will group themselves in his memory. These central points appear to us to have been chosen with much skill. But skill in selecting these periods would go but a very short way to the composition of a good book, unless the details are vividly and happily presented to the mind. Mr. Collier writes with a graphic elegance which strongly reminds us of the author of "Landmarks of History." At the close of each period a supplementary chapter is devoted to the delineation of life and manners in some leading country or great age. These supplementary chapters are, perhaps, the most interesting in the volume. On the whole, we have seldom seen a schoolbook which has pleased us more; and which, from its skilful execution and very moderate price, more fairly deserves a place in our English schools. It may, however, aspire to a higher rank than to be thumbed by school-boys; as there are few persons, however well-read, who will not either learn something new, or pleasantly recall some forgotten fact, by means of its pages.

*Précis de la Littérature Française depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours.* Compiled expressly for the use of schools and students graduating for the competitive examinations. By LÉON CONTANSEAU, Professor of the French Language and Literature in the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. (Longman and Co. 1860. pp. 362.)—M. Contanseau is already well known as having written several French school-books of considerable excellence. The present volume is quite worthy of its predecessors, and is obviously the result of no little reading and research. The writer's purpose has been to give in these pages such an abstract as will enable a careful pupil to form, within a comparatively short space of time, a fair idea of the various epochs of French literature. He has, therefore, in the present manual supplied the pupil with various specimens from the works of the prose writers, dramatists, and poets of France, from the earliest period to the middle of the nineteenth century. He has also appended brief notices of their lives, accompanied by appropriate remarks on their various styles, and their influence on their own, or succeeding generations.

At the Oxford Middle-class Examination in June 1860, a pupil (Mr. G. S. Goodman, of Farnham) obtained a junior's certificate, and a pupil assistant (Mr. R. Stroud, of Farnham) obtained a senior's certificate.

Lord Portman, lord-lieutenant of the county of Somerset, has accepted the office of president of Somerset College. There is likely to be a considerable accession of pupils at the college during the forthcoming half-year.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., the Great Western Railway Company ran a cheap excursion train to London, at the suggestion of the committee of the High Wycombe Boys' British School, in order to give the boys a day's holiday in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Statutes are published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday for the government and regulation of Pembroke College, in the University of Cambridge; also for the government of Clare College and Holy Trinity College. Other statutes are also published concerning the Duchess of Somerset's Scholarships at St. John's College, in the said University.

An Act has just been printed, to enable the trustees of Maynooth College to make provisions for necessary repairs and buildings. The Commissioners of Public Works may advance money for the purpose. No accommodation is to be provided in the college for a greater number of students than mentioned in the former Act on the college.

An entertainment was given on Tuesday to a large number of the children of the Metropolitan Ragged Schools, on the Tottenham-wood estate, belonging to the Muswell-hill Palace Land Company. The children, about 3000 in all, with their teachers, were conveyed to the spot by special trains on the Great Northern Railway. On their arrival they found amusement in romping about the grounds, scrambling for buns and apples, which were liberally distributed among them, and playing at

various games, of which "Kiss in the Ring" and "Hunt the Pig" appeared to be the most popular. About four o'clock they assembled to tea in tents erected for the purpose, and, that important business having been despatched, not without considerable confusion, they returned to town. The proceedings were enlivened by the bands of the Coldstream Guards and Victoria Rifles, and by the juvenile instrumentalists of the East London Ragged School. There was also some singing by the Vocal Association in the course of the afternoon.

Two parochial school fêtes have within the last few days taken place in the beautiful grounds at Roehampton Park—first of the children attending the St. John's District School, Drury-lane, and subsequently of those in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields—to the great enjoyment of the young holiday-makers, who were upwards of 1000 in number. The executive committee of the Conservative Land Society kindly placed Roehampton Park at the disposal of the clergymen of the two parishes who originated these fêtes.

Dr. Arnold, when at Laleham, once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said: "Why do you speak angrily, sir? Indeed, I am doing the best I can." Years after, the Doctor used to tell the story to his own children, and say: "I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten." Is not this a very suggestive fact for many parents and teachers, and for masters too, who are oftentimes impatient and unreasonable with youths of this class?

The *Chelmsford Chronicle* says that the Governors of the Chelmsford Grammar School, have opened the door for the admission of the children of Dissenters and others who do not conform to the ritual of the Established Church. Hitherto, both under the old management and by the new scheme, it had been closed against many of them, as one of the regulations was that the pupils should attend public worship in the parish church every Sunday, to which, of course, most of the Dissenters objected. Since the passing of the act, declaring generally the opening of these schools, but leaving to the authorities the mode of the regulations by which it should be accomplished, the matter has been several times under the consideration of the governors, and eventually they have passed a resolution the effect of which is that any Dissenter, on intimating to them (the governors) an objection to his son receiving the prescribed religious instruction of the school and attending church, may have him exempted from this, while he will be admitted to the full benefit of the classical, mathematical, and general education of the institution, divinity excepted.

The following is a list of candidates who obtained honours in the respective subjects at the recent first M.B. examinations at the London University:—Anatomy and Physiology: John Bayldon (exhibition and gold medal), University of Edinburgh; Frederick Thomas Roberts (gold medal), University College; Thomas Wemyss Bogg, University College; Frederick Marsden, King's College; Thomas Starkey Smith, University College; Edward T. Tibbits, University College; Thomas Morton, King's College; Henry Colley March, St. Thomas's Hospital; Henry Stanley Gale, King's College; John Thomas Mercer, Guy's Hospital; Arthur Wellesley Edis, Westminster Hospital; Edmund Cornish King, University College. Chemistry: Alex. Crum Brown, University of Edinburgh, and Edward Thomas Tibbits, University College (gold medal and exhibition), equal; Thomas Griffiths, University College, Thomas Wemyss Bogg, University College, and Forbes Watson, St. Thomas's Hospital, equal; John Talfourd Jones, University College; Henry Stanley Gale, King's College; Thomas Starkey Smith, University College. Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry: Forbes Watson (exhibition and gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital; Thomas Starkey Smith (gold medal), University College; Frederick Thomas Roberts, University College, and Frederick Marsden, King's College, equal; John Bayldon, University of Edinburgh; Henry Stanley Gale, King's College, and John Talfourd Jones, University College, equal. Structural and Physiological Botany: Forbes Watson (gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital; Thomas Wemyss Bogg, University College; Edward Thomas Tibbits, University College; Henry Stanley Gale, King's College.

The report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland—their twenty-sixth report—states that at the close of the year 1859 they had 5496 schools in operation, and the average daily number of children in actual attendance in the year had been 269,203—an increase of 3112 over the previous year. The average number of children on the school rolls was 519,175, and the total number whose names appeared on the rolls at any time during the entire year was 806,510. The Commissioners trained during the year 289 teachers, and had in their service at the end of the year 5636 principal and assistant teachers, but of these only 2791 had been trained. 83.9 per cent. of the children are Roman Catholics, only 5.1 per cent. belonging to the Established Church, 10.5 per cent. Protestants. Of the Protestant children about 18 per cent. attend schools where the teachers are exclusively Catholics; of the Catholic scholars 3½ per cent. attend schools where the teachers are exclusively Protestant. The Commissioners direct their inspectors, in any cases where they find the children of one faith receiving religious instruction from teachers of another faith, to use their utmost vigilance to discover whether any compulsion or inducement, contrary to the fundamental rule on this subject, has been used to cause those children to be present at such religious instruction. But there really appears to be no proselytising going on. The head inspector, who reports on the Clonmel "model school," mentions that all the young persons of different creeds trained in it from its opening in 1849 have remained steadfast to their religious principles; most of them are now in charge of National schools under Roman Catholic clergymen, some have become nuns, others have been appointed to situations in Roman Catholic seminaries, one in the Catholic Bishop of Waterford's college. The condition of the elementary schools appears to be encouraging. It is stated that there is a gradual improvement going on, and that the desire for rudimentary education is very great among the lower classes, and is growing, and the number of useful teachers is increasing. Mr. Vere Foster has generously expended upwards of 2000*l.* in the purchase of school apparatus, which he has distributed among 785 schools. The de-

mand for the labour of even children causes great irregularity of attendance, and the inspector revisiting a school after the lapse of four or five months may find half the children he left there are absent or gone. The reports of the proficiency in elementary knowledge vary greatly. Lessons in reading are very seldom given, and numbers of untrained teachers in rural districts never heard a good reader in their lives. It is stated that there is too much rote teaching, and "hard driving" to secure apparent proficiency without thorough grounding in elementary principles. Boys who can work all the exercises in the arithmetic-book fail in the practical questions of every-day market life, and are shamed by an uneducated countrywoman, who will solve them "upon her tongue." These are defects to be remedied, but they are not peculiar to Ireland, and we learn that the reading and writing are satisfactory, and the arithmetic is fairly taught, in six of every ten schools. The girls are said to read better than the boys, but not to understand arithmetic so well. The children who are taught in the model schools get an education of a superior character, and in one of the ordinary National schools at Nenagh the inspector was rather surprised to find that the parish priest had introduced Latin and Greek, and they are taught in a very creditable manner, and without neglecting the more essential branches of education. The advanced class construed Horace very correctly; and on the inspector giving twenty-seven of them an improvised and difficult passage as an exercise in dictation, nineteen wrote it with ease and correctness. In this school, with a daily average attendance of only forty-one, the school fees for the year amounted to 100*l.*; but in the rural districts the amount received from the parents is small. The sums paid by the children in 1859 in aid of teachers' salaries, together with the local subscriptions, amounted to an average of only 3*s.* 3*d.* per pupil. There are a few industrial schools for girls, who devote part of the day to literary instruction and part to work, and thus earn wages and obtain an education at the same time; and there are 143 agricultural schools (including fifty-eight workhouse schools), besides the Albert Agricultural Training Institution and Model Farm, the inspector of which states that several agricultural colleges have recently been established in America upon a similar system of combining literary and agricultural instruction.

The pupils of the Polytechnic School in Paris have recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young gentlemen of that college into groups, the smokers and the non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves in the various competitive examinations far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals they have to pass through in a year the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably, while the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**D**ULL AS THE METROPOLIS CONFESSEDLY IS, from absence of the magnates of society, and the long untoward pluvial visitations, there are nevertheless some bright objects continually opening up for the delectation of those doomed to while away the remnant of summer in this vast wilderness of brick and mortar. Prominent among remaining attractions are the concerts given nightly by Mr. Mellon at the Floral Hall. Since our last notice of these highly intellectual meetings, two distinguishing features have marked the series. One, on Saturday, a "Mendelssohn Night;" the other, on the following Monday, and not inaptly termed a "Rifle Volunteer's Night." In the first case the early part of the evening was devoted to the great German maestro; the programme contained six pieces, as under:

Overture ... "A Midsummer Night's Dream."  
Part Song... "Oh! hills, oh! vales."  
Concerto ... Pianoforte (No. 1) G minor .....Mr. Russell.  
Air ..... "When the evening bells are chiming"...Mr. Cooper.  
Symphony in A major.  
Finale from the opera "Lorely" .....Miss Parepa and chorus.

With each and all of the above enumerations the public, generally speaking, can claim a tolerable familiarity. Our duty, therefore, tapers down to the mode of performance, and here again the functions of the critic approach towards sinecureism, as every member of the orchestra is so keenly sensible of what is required, and is withal so thoroughly up in his business, that the music intrusted can scarcely fail being efficiently represented. The only piece in the programme demanding special notice at our hands is that placed third down. Almost every aspirant for pianoforte honours falls upon the G minor, and it is needless to say that the number who succeed triumphantly is not one in twenty. Of a concerto so well known as this, and so unanimously accepted as one of the greatest of existing models, it may be deemed superfluous to speak; it is a truly luscious composition, and full of the tenderest melody. The slow movement is especially characterised by the purest inspirations of genius. Mr. Russell appeared to approach this sacred eminence with a willingness to climb combined with the fear of a fall, and this may account for the incompleteness of his performance as a whole. In the first movement allegro con fuoco, as well as in the allegro vivace with which the concerto concludes, the young pianist exhibited considerable mastery over his subject, and was applauded with fervour when he left the orchestra. Monday's selection was quite of another cast. War music predominated; although, as in every other age of chivalry, it was leavened with tales of love. Thus the start was with "The Siege of Corinth;" and, travelling various stages in the life of a soldier, we were made acquainted with "The Bird and the Maiden," "The Power of Love," "The Mountain Maid," and "The Daughter of the Regiment." Mr. Harper played Dr. Arne's old-fashioned but ever-living war-song, "The soldier tired," as probably no other man on the trumpet can. The applause that followed was of the most unmistakable character, and it was repeated with a

second general acclaim. Mr. Mellon's new music to "Let every man join heart and soul!" breathes occasionally a spirit of antagonism to the words; doubtless an oversight. A new Garibaldi polka, by T. Browne, stood on the programme. This is a well-designed composition, full of vigorous thought and brimming with fancy. On the evenings to which these remarks refer the hall was admirably attended, despite the positive interdictions from without.

**ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.**—Moonlight, music, and mirth combined kept several thousands of the Monday visitors to this place in thrall till midnight. The early portion of the period in question proved to be in reality one of sunshine undimmed by shower, so that the "grand day and night fête for the benefit of Mr. Caldwell" came pretty well up to the projector's expectation. Two-and-twenty vocalists were provided, five instrumental solo-players, and a choir of two hundred voices under the direction of a chief of the Surrey Gardens Choral Society. To enumerate a tithe of the doings of this large party is beside our purpose, and, as many of the pieces sung are very familiar, there is no need to descant in detail. Miss Parepa, who was the star of the evening, shone for the last time this season, and with perhaps greater brilliancy than ever. Miss Kinseley, a young lady evidently "unaccustomed to public speaking," sang the Troubadour melody in "Lurline," and obtained an encore for her pains. We do not draw attention to this circumstance in order to show that complimentary ebullitions were very scarce, for the contrary was the case, but rather to mark our sense of the justness of the approving call. Mr. Perren evidently selected music of the sort calculated to catch and come again; and, although he succeeded in his object, we had much rather have heard him in compositions of a less claptrap character. Mr. Lawler ought either to sing the words as written by Samuel Lover when he introduces "The Two Barrels," or let them alone altogether; for certain it is that the singer's emendations are not improvements. In almost every monster concert of the popular class the name of Master Drew Dean is now visible. This youth is unquestionably a clever flautist; he executes very difficult passages with the most seeming ease; but he has very much to acquire before he steps beyond the surprising line. His time-keeping is often very faulty and confusing. Among the many who received distinguishing marks of favour were Miss Eliza Hughes, Miss Martin, Miss Banks, Miss Chipperfield, and Miss Clara Hamilton. Chief among the operators upon the piano were Miss Matilda Baxter as a solo-player, and M. Emile Berger in the capacity of accompanist.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A vocal and instrumental concert, with something in it to suit the taste of everybody, characterised "the great shilling festival of the season." In addition to the orchestral band of the company was that of the Coldstream Guards; pianoforte, flute, and other instrumental soloists; and about a score of popular vocal celebrities, ranging wide in degrees of excellence. With an audience by no means difficult to please, almost every piece submitted "took," and applauses were among the things not uncommon. Song, glee, solo, chorus, &c., followed each other in such rapid succession that the high temperature of approval evinced no abatement, until the last chord of Mendelssohn's Wedding March died out in space, and the listeners were summoned to "scenes in the circle" out of doors.

#### NEW MUSIC.

*Meek Twilight: Prize Glee for Four Voices.* Composed by G. W. MARTIN. (The Music Publishing Company.)—Viewed in all its aspects, this may be regarded equal to any piece of the kind that has emanated from Mr. Martin's prolific pen. While, however, the attentive observer is charmed by the harmonious combinations which present themselves, he may probably discern through the "meek twilight" shadowy forms of distinguished masters who flourished in the last generation. Be this as it may, societies anxious to enlarge their acquaintance with good part music will find the prize glee in question well worth consideration.

*The Oberon Waltz on airs in Weber's celebrated Opera.* Composed and arranged by W. WILSON. (The Music Publishing Company.)—Who can point out a melody of Weber's that has eluded the grasp of the various adepts at turning a gem to account? But the Oberon Waltz happens to be compounded of more than one strain. Young hands at the pianoforte may with a little effort derive both profit and pleasure by running over these half-dozen pages of print.

*The Mother's Song.* Written by BARRY CORNWALL. Composed by JOHN HULLAH. (Addison and Co.)—Excellent words, admirably set.

*The Parting Thought: Romance sans Parolles.* By T. B. SOUTHWATE. (J. H. Jewell).—Two pages of music for the pianoforte, in which the parting thought, in a continually shifting guise, is borne away in lofty fugacious passages by the right hand.

*Church of England Musical Service for Congregational Use.* Composed by JOHN WESLAKE. (J. A. Novello).—Few persons are better versed in the nature and requirements of the service of the Church than the organist from whom this composition proceeds. Among the points deserving of commendation are a solidity of style, clearness of phrasing, and careful adaptation of every bar to the words intended for illustration. Unfortunately, composers of this school must wait for their due reward until the chariot of the sacred muse has a more vigorous Phaeton to drive it along.

*Don't come late.* Ballad written by C. H. LOVELL. Composed by ALEXANDER STRACEY. (The Music Publishing Company.)—A song of the garden gate genus. In this particular instance, however, the poet avers that the birds sang in pairs, the lambs played in couples, and the sun was sinking in the west. Wondrous concatenation! The portrait of Damon and Phillis on the title-page is not the least praiseworthy portion of the production.



## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

**THE DEVOURING ELEMENT**, which made such speedy havoc among the property in Long-acre on Sunday morning, has, it is to be feared, not only destroyed the extensive music library of Mr. Hullah at St. Martin's Hall, but also that belonging to the Society of British Musicians. All the arrangements for the oratorio week at the Crystal Palace are verging towards completion. Mme. Clara Novello will, as a matter of course, be a very powerful object of attraction.

The metropolitan theatres have begun to recover their wonted vitality, and most of them are now in full activity. At the Princess's "Macbeth" has been produced with great splendour, Mr. James Anderson and Miss Elsworthy sustaining the principal parts. The execution of Locke's music is admirable—a result due to the exertions of Mr. Weiss and Miss Rebecca Isaacs. The after-piece is "The First Night," in which Mr. Augustus Harris plays the part of the old Frenchman with great humour, and his daughter, Miss Maria Harris—a pretty, clever little girl—makes her *début* upon the English stage. Miss Harris has what the French call *du chic*, and will make her mark in light comedy, and especially in *soubrette* parts.

At the Olympic, Mr. Montague Williams has produced an adaptation from the French called "A Fair Exchange." The equivocal consists of the mistake which a young lady makes in supposing that a humble suitor is really a lord in disguise. It is smartly put together, and affords a capital opportunity for the talents of Miss Louise Keeley, who is becoming more and more appreciated by the public.

The burlesque of "The Enchanted Isle," by the Brothers Brough, has been revived at the Adelphi, where the domestic drama of "Janet Pride" continues to draw crowded houses.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is now playing Shakespearian parts at the St. James's Theatre, where his great talents, as one of the first Shakespearian actors of the day, draw good audiences, in spite of the inefficient support which is afforded to him. Mr. Sullivan's performance of the part of *Hamlet* is certainly the best of which our stage can at present boast.

That favourite comedian, Mr. Toole, took a very prosperous benefit at the Adelphi Theatre, on Wednesday night. The programme consisted of "The Willow Copse," "That Blessed Baby," and "The Enchanted Isle." We are glad to see Mr. Toole's reputation stand so high with the public. He is now, by right of his own merit, one of the first comedians of the day. Why then, do his friends injure his position with the judicious, by getting such absurd puffs of him printed, as we cut out the other day from the *City Press*?—"A CITIZEN-ACTOR.—We rarely hear of celebrities of the dramatic art being citizens; Mr. J. L. Toole, the leading comedian of the New Adelphi Theatre, however, is assuredly one, having been born (some eight-and-twenty years since) in Leadenhall-street, and educated in Chesham at the City of London School—the tutoring house of many notables. Moreover, his histrionic genius was fostered, and first passed the threshold of public criticism, at the literary institutions within the sound of Bow bells. He is a son of the late famous toastmaster, whose genial smile for so many years lit up civic and charitable festivals, and the present toastmaster is the elder brother of the comedian. As an *artiste* of very high ability, and as a citizen, we draw attention to his merits. Laughter is a glorious faculty, a characteristic of man, and a vigorous promoter of health. Mr. Toole's name is well known, his private character is estimable, and doubtless many leave the civic circle in order to enjoy the exhilarating influence of that rich and ripe humour which but a few years since budded in the City."

The St. James's Theatre has been taken for a term of seven years by Mr. Alfred Wigan, and will open under his management during the forthcoming season. This announcement is one which will be received with general satisfaction. If there is a chance of success for the St. James's Theatre, in the remote and peculiar locality in which it is placed, it will certainly date from the day on which Mr. Wigan assumed the direction. This distinguished performer has had good experience in metropolitan management; he is a great favourite with the audience to which he will appeal in King-street, and will provide for it exactly the kind of pieces it holds most in estimation. His success cannot, we think, be doubtful; and he has our best wishes in entering upon his new and promising enterprise.

We hear that amongst the company engaged for the ensuing season at the Lyceum Theatre are Miss Julia Bennett, who won so much popularity some years ago at the Haymarket; Mrs. Howard, and a Miss Gogenheim, from America, who is said to possess much talent and beauty; the ever-welcome Mrs. Keeley, and Miss Lydia Thompson. Some new actors are coming from America, and Mr. George Vining leaves the Olympic to join Mme. Celeste. The season will commence with a new drama by Tom Taylor.

The performances at Manchester and Liverpool, by the amateurs of the Savage Club, in aid of the Brough Memorial Fund, have been highly successful, and it is estimated that upwards of 400*l.* will accrue to the fund from the exertions of those gentlemen in the above-named places.

Mr. Benedict conducted a rehearsal on Saturday evening of the new cantata, "Undine," which he has written expressly for the Norwich Musical Festival. Herr Molique's new oratorio of "Abraham" was also rehearsed. Similar rehearsals took place on Thursday and Friday evenings, when the "May Queen," the "Dettingen Te Deum," "Armida," and the "Last Judgment" were gone through. Two wings, accommodating 175 persons, have been added to the orchestra, and Mr. Benedict has expressed his entire approval of the arrangement.

"We [*Era*] hear Mr. Dodd is still determined to present his land near Windsor to the theatrical profession, and proceedings are in progress to carry out his intentions. Independent of a free gift of the ground, he will generously endow the building with a sum of 8000*l.*" We are glad to hear of this, and hope that Mr. Dodd's benevolent scheme will have the effect of giving poor actors and actresses a choice between living burial at Maybury and enjoyment of life at some more congenial spot.

An Italian journal, the *Trovatore*, states that the number of professional singers of both sexes now in Italy amounts to 1730. This aggregate is composed of 410 prima donnas, 330 tenors, 280 baritones, 160 basses, 50 buffos, &c. In addition to these, Italy has 1670 dancers, male and female.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

## THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL.

**DURING LAST SATURDAY'S MORNING SITTING** of the House of Commons (the last Saturday of the session), talkative Mr. Edwin James took occasion to interpolate a bad joke about the Guards' Memorial, in Waterloo-place. Stimulated by his habitual thirst after knowledge, he asks his habitual victim, Cowper, what meaning he has for one of the inscriptions on that monument, *Tria juncta in uno*: as "he had thought the Foot Guards were of the masculine, not neuter gender." Mr. Cowper referred the philological inquirer to the managing committee of the subscribers to the memorial. We gladly hear from Mr. Cowper that the various mottoes which now, like so many schoolboy inscriptions, deface the monument and torment the gazer, can be "easily effaced." They are only temporarily painted on, "to provoke the criticism of gentlemen of taste;" are, in fact, submitted to public criticism before their permanent incision. They are there, we presume, for "gentlemen of taste" to choose from. Hoping to fall under the category, we would in any case suggest the withdrawal of all save one. "Honour to the Brave;" "*Tria juncta in uno*;" "Erected to those who fell, by their comrades;" "Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol;" and "Crimea," form the present tautologous miscellany. The two first are trite and pointless, yet swagging. The third has the merit of being a simple statement of fact, but too much in the style of a churchwarden inscription. The fourth is inclusive (in its suggestions) of all. But its significance and impressiveness will wholly depend upon its standing alone.

Of the bronze group itself, which has lately been placed on one side of the pyramidal granite pedestal, the three Guardsmen standing at ease in marching dress of great coat, musket in hand, representatives of the three regiments, Coldstream, Grenadiers, and Fusiliers, we are happy to be able to speak in terms of high praise. Mr. John Bell, a sculptor of no ordinary mark, has here been more than ordinarily successful. He has shown himself to have really had a conception or motive in them. They are simple, heroic, expressive figures, familiarly characteristic of the English soldier, yet under a specially dignified and noble aspect, that of a kind of ideal, contemplative repose. The costume—not in this instance unfavourable—has been felicitously treated, truthfully, yet grand. Of the monument, as a whole, we must defer speaking till it is completed by the allegorical figure in bronze, of Honour, which is to surmount the whole. The effect of the "actual trophies" from the field—the heavy guns, mortar, shot, shell, &c.—which are being placed on the other side of the pedestal, also remains to be seen. The trophies must not be overdone. This monument promises to be one of the few dignified or enduring ones in London.

How, by the way, about the intention of Government, as obscurely intimated by Mr. Cowper in the House some weeks ago, of having the monument removed, as "unsuitable" to its present position—in the centre of the Pall-mall crossing of Waterloo-place, opposite the Duke of York's column—to some "large open space?" Now the subscribers have possession, they will hardly surrender the site, we should fancy. Granite and bronze are wondrous costly to remove. The monument is probably on its trial. If the public approve, it will hardly be removed. The total height is to be about 36 feet. The figures already put up are between eight and nine feet high.

**THE** sum voted in supply for the purchase of the Lawrence Drawings for the Museum was last week printed by us as 5000*l.* It should have been 2500*l.*

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be closed for repairs and alterations during the month of September, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 3.

Mentioning to the British Museum Committee that it is found necessary to put glass before the pictures at the Kensington Museum, Mr. H. Cole made a most curious statement. "The public," he says, "sneeze upon the pictures, and the saliva runs down the pictures, and positively eats away the surface of them. One of the most valuable of Mr. Mulready's pictures was covered with the coughings and sneezings of the public looking close at the picture and laughing in the presence of it." Mr. Cole also remarked on the fancy which the masses of visitors display for touching the various objects. "We had a little bit of sculpture of a 'Mother and Babe,' and the babe excited the interest of all the mothers that came to the Museum. They were always measuring their babies by the side of it, and touching it, till it became quite grubby."

On the motion of Mr. Coningham, the House of Commons last week ordered a return of all the pictures which have been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery, the price paid for each picture, and the name of the person from whom purchased. The return will afford a very wholesome publicity to the past proceedings of the trustees. It will supply the information requisite to enable us to form a correct estimate of the degree of judgment and practical ability exercised during the three years' existence of the gallery; in the same way as the returns furnished this year, on the motion of Mr. Coningham and Mr. T. Baring, have done in regard to the management of the National Gallery. It would have looked better, in each instance, if the trustees had volunteered such information. A picture may seem a desirable acquisition to the nation until we learn the price paid for it. We have reason to believe that the trustees of the Portrait Gallery and their secretary are too much in the hands of one particular dealer. The return in question will throw light on this point.

The hesitating, bewildered Council of the Art Union of London has at last awarded its premium of 100 guineas to what it conceives to be the best set of drawings in illustration of Tennyson's "Idylls;" one, therefore, the world is to take for granted does combine the prescribed "sim-

plicity in composition and expression, severe beauty of form, and pure and correct drawing." The lucky man among the forty-two is the designer of the series marked "Constancy" (No. 18). This certainly ranked among the half-dozen best sets of designs. If careful, inexpressive finish, and a certain uniform level of merit in drawing and composition, without exaggeration, without offence, and without genius, be the qualities an Art Union Council be in passionate need of, here is their article. If, on the other hand, in addition to able drawing and composition, and good general understanding of the figure, some tincture of individual feeling and intention, some infusion of expression and motive—even though in too set a mould—be the ever-welcome qualities in art, if, in short, it be matter rather than manner we want, then the series to which we spontaneously called attention, that marked A. C. N. (No. 94) should have received the prize. The Council's choice lay, we are told, between these and two others, the one marked "Consuelo" (22), and that marked with a crowned skull (25), which also ranked among the more artistic and telling series of designs.

In reply to the question asked in our last, we have received several replies, of which we print two:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—I cannot say whether the Manchester Art Union is now in existence, but I can say that I was paid for my advertisements, and that several prizes came into this city.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,  
J. ELLETT BROGDEN.  
Gazette Office, Lincoln, Aug. 2, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—Observing a correspondent in your last number asks some queries respecting the Art Union of Great Britain, I beg to inform him that, having had their advertisements for some months, the account was paid without a demur. As to its being still in existence, I think there can be little doubt, as I only lately received a set of six prizes from them for tickets issued by me, which obtained prizes.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.  
T. McML.

One of the most eminent painters of the modern French school, M. Alexandre Decamps, met with a sudden and violent death last week, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven. It happened at Fontainebleau, on Wednesday, the 22nd of August. The artist, who, like other prosperous French painters, was a man of the world as well as an artist, was to hunt that day with the Emperor's hounds. He had mounted his horse, a fiery and violent animal. At the first cry of the hounds the horse plunged, and threw his rider with great force against a wall. The unfortunate painter was taken up lifeless from a fracture of the skull. Decamps was born in 1803. Among his more celebrated works were several remarkable scenes from Oriental life—"The Turkish Coffee-house," "The Bazaar," "The Halt of Arab Horsemen," "Turkish Children Leaving School." Of strictly historical subjects, he painted "The Defeat of the Cimbri," "Joseph Sold by his Brethren," "Moses Saved from the Waters of the Nile," and nine scenes from the story of Samson.

A bronze statue of the late Sir John Franklin is about to be erected at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. The statue will be placed on a granite pedestal. The Arctic hero was born at Spilsby, and hence the townspeople are anxious to pay a tribute of respect to his memory.

The Chester monument to Matthew Henry, the Commentator, has been uncovered, with considerable ceremony. The monument, which stands near the south-west corner of St. Bridget's Churchyard, consists of a handsome polished granite obelisk, 15ft. high, resting on a basement, which gives a total elevation of 24ft. 2in.

We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that workers in metal are finding good uses for a new kind of bronze, made by melting together ten parts of aluminium with ninety of copper. It is described as being tenacious as steel, and well adapted for the bearings of machinery. A polisher, who used it for bearings in his lathe, which made 2000 revolutions a minute, found it last six times longer than bearings made of other kinds of metal. It is good also for pistol barrels, and is to be tried for rifles and cannon.

The statue of Dr. Isaac Watts, at Southampton, his native town, has been commenced. It will be erected in the public park in July next, on the anniversary of his birth. The statue and basso relievos will be of Sicilian marble, and the pedestal of polished Aberdeen grey granite. The total height will be nearly 20 feet. The basso relievos around the pedestal will represent the poet in his study when a youth; then in his manhood teaching his "Divine Songs" to children; and also as the aged divine and philosopher. The sculptor is Mr. Lucas, of Chilworth, near Romsey. Lord Palmerston has several times visited the studio of the sculptor, and has manifested considerable interest in the erection of the statue.

A beautiful piece of sculpture has just been erected on the wall of the north aisle of the Cathedral, Glasgow, opposite the south entrance, to the memory of the officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders who fell in the Crimea. The memorial has been erected by the regiment, and bears the following inscription on the base:—"To the memory of Major Robert Murray Banner, Brevet-Major John Anstruther, Lieutenants William Lear Macnigh, William Turner, James Wemyss, Robert Abercromby, Edward Alfred Ball, Franklin Knight Kirby, 13 non-commissioned officers, 4 drummers, and 298 privates of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, who fell in action or died during the Crimean campaign of 1854-5-6."

It will hardly surprise any one to hear that the Council of the Art Union of London cannot find a single one among the poor little miscellany of statuettes sent in to "illustrate English history," worthy of the premium of seventy guineas it had offered our young sculptors. These responded to the call with anything but "effusion." Seventy guineas went a-begging among them. The slighted Council has awarded its second best premium, however, to the modeller of one of the "King Alfreds in the Danish Camp," a supremely uninteresting piece of business, though technically not without its good points. The second-best man—with no first to lead him—proves to be a Mr. Thomas Duckett, "at Mr. Thorneycroft's."

Tidings from Worcester tell of there being now "every hope" of the preservation of the Guesen Hall there, but of funds being "urgently needed" for the "substantial repair" of that noble remnant of Gothic

domestic architecture. Let us reiterate the earnest hope we have already expressed, that too much restoration will not be attempted, but only preservation. "Substantial repair" are elastic words in the mouths of architects, by which the subscribing public is too often hocused into embarking their money in virtual rebuilding, and consequent destruction of art and antiquity.

The Very Rev. Dr. Augustus Duncombe, for the moment one of the most notorious men in England, thanks to the scandal attending the Ecclesiastical Commission's doubling his stipend as Dean of York, has won golden opinions locally by "munificent" donations of the whole increase in his income (4000*l.* in all hitherto) towards cathedral "improvements." But, alas! (looking at the matter from the æsthetic side) if those improvements be questionable—be merely destructive operations (not now to invoke a musty proverb about robbing poor livings to pay rich chapters). Of the 2000*l.* given as a permanent fund for improvement of the musical services of York Cathedral we have nothing to say here. But as for the 1000*l.* an aggrandised dean has subscribed towards "restoration of the chapter-house," and 1000*l.* towards making "an improved approach to the cathedral," the gifts are absolutely mischievous, so far as concerns the preservation of our national monuments of art and antiquity. They are really dedicated to that tasteless spirit of wanton destruction which has always been in vogue with highly-connected "men of taste" in York. A previous dean (Harcourt) would actually have pulled down the sculptured stone rood-screen in the cathedral, if lovers of Gothic would have let him! Far more harmlessly directed would the 2000*l.* have been had it found its legitimate way into the pockets of a score of underpaid "working clergy." We happen to know what is meant by the "restoration" of York chapter-house, one of the fairest displays of almost perfect Gothic in the kingdom. A deceased dignitary of the cathedral had previously bequeathed a large sum towards the same mistaken purpose; and the results are already visible. It means the gradual entire displacement of the decaying but authentic glories of the mediæval sculptor's and glass-painter's art, and the substitution of bran new copies, as like the originals as Tate and Brady's "version," say, is to the Psalms of David. Positively, under the stimulus of ample funds, the preservation of the superb ancient stained glass which in complete sequence fills (or filled) the windows of the lovely chapter-house—such easy and obvious measure of preservation as the protection of it on the outside from the weather—is studiously neglected; the infinitely precious, though sadly ruined, radiant glass is allowed to drop out, not to say encouraged, because it is to be replaced by new. This is perpetrated in the present acknowledged utter impotence to emulate antique examples of the revived and stumbling art of glass-painting! On the ignorant misapprehension of Gothic art involved in the "improved approach"—which means destruction of interesting timber houses, and "laying open" the cathedral, as if it were a piece of Parisian and American "classic"—all attitudinising display and outside show—we have animadverted on previous occasions, emphatically enough.

Architectural restoration, even in well-meaning hands, involves unexpected and ever-recurring difficulties as to what to do (or undo), what to forbear doing. Here is one which has lately arisen. In Durham's nobly austere Norman cathedral, the plain round-arched Norman windows on the north and south of the nave had in Gothic times (end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries) been enriched, and to some extent transformed, by having been filled with Early Decorated tracery. "Improvements" have in modern times desolated that, as all other cathedrals. They included, for one thing, the removal of the *cinque-cento* organ screen, laying open of the choir with the nave, and consequent destruction of the constructional character of both; for another, they more recently comprised removal of this Gothic tracery from the Norman windows—from all save two, which as by accident escaped. Late, however, these two have attracted the attention of a "restoring" Dean and Chapter, who proposed taking the tracery out, "as inharmonious." But once begin on that plea, altering and effacing the salient features of a cathedral—the accumulated monument of centuries of growth and change in Architectural and Decorative Art—and what is safe? Where are you to stop? What barbarities have not already been perpetrated in pursuit of an empty phantom—of a supposed "harmony" which never existed? So, evidently, felt Mr. Robson, the present clerk of the works, who very commendably gave it as his opinion "that preservation, not restoration, should be our object, and that there is at present no ground for destroying the tracery." One is reassured by so sound a decision from the Dean and Chapter's architect. A cathedral is safer in his hands than in most. But the case raised an abstruse "general question." Should such Gothic emendations on the bare Norman windows, originally introduced to give them greater richness—perhaps also sometimes for glazing and constructional purposes—be not only preserved, but restored when "restoration" is inevitable? Should we in that contingency go so far as to *renew*, not omit it? Himself inclining to the former alternative, of its renewal in defiance of strained "purity of style," a thing of which mediæval architects knew nothing, Mr. Robson would fain have taken the opinion of a (presumably) omniscient Ecclesiological Society on the point. But said society (as represented by its standing committee) does not see its way clearly itself, can respond with no specific instructions, only oracularly and vaguely: that "it is a right principle to preserve what is good in itself"—to do right, in short—that much "might depend," &c. Plainly, modest Mr. Robson can see as far into a millstone as a vacillating amiable committee of ecclesiastical dilettanti, infirm of purpose and of vision. It is possible "to lay down a general rule." Once alter and omit in restoring a Gothic cathedral or similar building—which is not so much a work of art as a condensed epitome of ages of art—and you lose for ever its value as an historical record of those ages, without gaining instead a work of art. For that (to be art at all) must be spontaneous and unpremeditated—a condition which no architectural copy or restoration can fulfil.

In New York, in Broadway, a gallery, 200 feet long by 35 feet wide, is being built for the reception of a collection of pictures from Dusseldorf and elsewhere.



## MISCELLANEA.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER has been received in Leeds from Dr. Livingstone: "Zambesi, March 12, 1860.—You may possibly have heard of what we have been doing, though, from having been occupied very differently from what I expected, I have been unable to write to many of my friends. We have found an opening into the magnificent cotton-field through part of which I travelled far to the west, and the form and fertility of which, if I am rightly informed, have been confirmed by Burton and Speke. This discovery, however, has been at the expense of a vexatious delay—the produce of a fraud—to our proceeding to the Makololo country; but it has opened a field for direct influence on the slave trade in several parts on the east coast I never anticipated. There is little doubt but that the introduction of lawful commerce and the Gospel—the only balm for human woes—to the Highland Lake region would speedily effect a diminution of the traffic which now crosses Nyassa. We are trying to get freedom of navigation from the Portuguese, to our discoveries. This is indispensable, for they are of the lowest and most immoral class generally, and defile everything near them. I hope that our statesmen may see the matter in the same light as we do. A small steamer on Nyassa would not only afford complete security to settlers, but effect more without firing a shot than many vessels on the ocean.—I am, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

The colossal statues of the Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell have arrived in Oxford. They are intended to be placed in the New Library of University College, of which society the illustrious brothers were members on the foundation. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 these statues, from their grand simplicity of design and colossal proportions, were objects of much attention, and formed one of the principal attractions in the nave of the Palace, where they were placed. Each statue is carved from one block of the finest Carrara marble, and are the largest in England carved from the same costly material. The commission was first given to Chantrey, but on his death, immediately afterwards, the late Mr. L. Watson was applied to, who designed and completed the models for the present statues. On Mr. Watson's death the execution of the statues in marble was intrusted to Mr. George Nelson, by whom they were completed.

The *Court News* says: "The 'Society of Dilettanti' was founded, we believe, in 1733. The following is the list of members, with the dates of their respective admissions, as it stands at present (1860), and it has never before been published: The Earl of Aberdeen, K.G. (1806); the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. (1815); Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart. (1817); the Earl of Beverley (1832); the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (1833); the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., John Fuller, Esq. (1834); George Robert Smith, Esq. (1835); the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G. (1837); the Lord Broughton, G.C.B. (1839); Charles Towneley, Esq., and Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., M.P. (1841); Sir T. Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P. (1843); Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P. (1844); Edward Rose Tunno, Esq., the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan (1847); Gen. Thomas Kenah, C.B. (1848); Hugh A. J. Munro, Esq., of Novar (1850); Walter Ewer, Esq., the Marquis of Northampton (1851); Francis Cranmer Penrose, Esq., Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., the Lord Cranston (1852); Wm. Stirling, Esq., of Keir, M.P., George Dodd, Esq., his Excellency Sylvain Van de Weyer, Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P., George Tomline, Esq., M.P., the Viscount Hardinge (1853); the Earl of Dudley, Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., the Lord Foley, Robert Henry Cheney, Esq., the Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, Wm. Watkiss Lloyd, Esq., Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., M.P. (1854); Alex. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., John Benjamin Heath, Esq., John Lodge Ellerton, Esq., the Earl Somers (1855); W. Ponsonby Barker, Esq., Sir W. Augustus Frazer, Bart., Baron Marchetti, the Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Antonio Panizzi, Esq. (1857); R. Neville Grenville, Esq., W. Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A. (1858); the Lord Ravensworth (1859).

Blackburn, having already the nucleus of a free reference library, containing the records of the borough, the whole of the publications of the Commissioners of Patents, and 355 volumes of poems, history, topography, novels, &c., a tolerably good selection of curiosities for a museum, and a properly qualified and efficient librarian, on Thursday week held a public town's meeting in the assembly-room of the Town-hall to further the movement for the establishment of a free public lending library and museum, to receive subscriptions of money and books, and to appoint a general and working-men's committee to aid the free library (Council) committee in carrying out the organisation. The meeting was a decided success, not only as regards the dense mass of people who crowded the room, but also in point of influence and representative wealth. The mayor, Mr. James Cunningham, presided, and briefly introduced Mr. Councillor Clough to move the first resolution, viz.: "That this meeting recognises the importance of the establishment of free public libraries and museums in all large towns, affording, as they do, such valuable facilities for the spread of education among all classes of the community." Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to. Mr. James Pilkington, M.P., proposed the second resolution: "That this meeting cordially approves the steps already taken for the formation of a free public library and museum in this town, and pledges itself to support the scheme by subscriptions and such other means as may be deemed necessary." This resolution, which was seconded by the Marquis of Hartington, was agreed to in the same spirit. A committee having been appointed, the following resolution was also carried: "That the numerous working men now present, appreciating the great advantages which a free public library will confer upon them, as proved by the reports of similar institutions in other towns, pledge themselves to organise a committee to collect a working-men's subscription in furtherance of the Blackburn Free Public Library and Museum."

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers having been confirmed in his election to the bishopric of Durham, a *congé d'élire* will be forthwith addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, and recommending to their notice the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., of All Souls' College, Oxford. The Bishop

nominate is the second son of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Waldegrave, and was born on the 13th of September 1817. In 1835 he entered Balliol College, Oxford. He graduated in 1839, when he took a double first-class, the only person who achieved that distinction—in the same year Dr. Goulburn, the late Master of Rugby, obtaining a first-class in classics only. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, and was in due time presented by the college to the rectory of Barford St. Martin, Wiltshire, which he has held up to the present time. In 1852-3-4, he was public examiner in the University, and in 1845 was appointed select preacher in conjunction with Dr. Baring, now Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Jackson, now Bishop of Lincoln, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Prebendary of St. Paul's, the Rev. Canon Stanley, and Dr. Goulburn. In 1854 he was Bampton Lecturer; and his eight lecture sermons preached before the University in that capacity created considerable attention. They have been published under the title of "New Testament Millenarianism, or the Coming of the Kingdom of Christ, as Taught by Himself and His Apostles." On the elevation of Dr. Bickersteth to the bishopric of Ripon, Dr. Waldegrave was nominated by Lord Palmerston to a canonry residentiary in Salisbury Cathedral, which appointment he retained until the noble Lord recommended her Majesty to raise him to the bishopric of Carlisle. Bishop Waldegrave will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until a vacancy occurs in a diocese other than Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester. It may be mentioned that Dr. Waldegrave was selected by the Archbishop to preach the Latin sermon before the assembled Convocation of the province when it assembled for the first time in St. Paul's Cathedral last year.

The importance of prompt measures being taken to attain some uniformity in the coinage was fully recognised by the International Statistical Congress, just held in London; and after three days' discussion, in which Lord Montague, General Pasley, Mr. James Yates, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Samuel Brown, and many others interested in the subject, took an active part, the congress unanimously adopted the following resolutions: As regards weights and measures—"1. That it be recommended that in countries not using the metrical system, the column containing the reduction of all weights, measures, and values to the terms of the metrical system, according to the resolution of the first International Statistical Congress, be added to the statistical tables which it shall be decided to publish as international tables. 2. That the Government delegates from all countries in which the metrical system is not in use should be requested to urge upon their respective Governments the great advantages attending the adoption of the metrical system in weights and measures, and that all changes hereafter made should have in view the bringing of this system into general use. 3. That each Government should be requested to institute an inquiry into the existing weights and measures, whether local, customary, or established by law, so that comparative tables may be formed, by reducing them all to the terms of the metrical system. 4. That an international committee be nominated, to whom the results of these inquiries may be submitted, for the purpose of preparing a report for the next congress, on the actual systems in use, and on the best means of overcoming the obstacles that may exist in any country to the establishment of the metrical system in weights and measures." And as regards coins—"1. The simplicity, convenience, and efficiency of the decimal system of money and accounts, recommend it for general adoption. 2. The congress recommend the adoption, as far as possible, of a common degree of fineness in gold and silver coins. 3. The congress also recommend that the Government delegates from all countries in which a decimal system of coinage has been adopted, be requested to collect all facts showing whether any or what inconveniences have resulted from such changes, and how such inconveniences, if found to have existed, have been met and remedied. 4. That an international committee be nominated, to whom the results of these inquiries may be submitted, for the purpose of preparing a report for the next congress on the actual systems in use, and on the best means of overcoming the obstacles that may exist in any country to the establishment of the proposed changes."

Lady Franklin arrived in New York on the 11th inst., per the steamship *Adriatic*. Her present visit to the United States is taken principally to gratify her desire to see Mr. Henry Grinnell, and to express in person her gratitude for the deep interest and sympathy he manifested in her behalf. She is accompanied by her niece, Miss Cracroft, and a female attendant. She was also accompanied by Mr. Cornelius Grinnell and Miss Grinnell, who were on their return home from a lengthy visit to Europe. Lady Franklin was to remain but a few days in New York. After a necessary rest from the fatigues of the voyage, she was to accompany Mr. Grinnell's family to their beautiful country seat on the Hudson, some couple of miles above Harlem. At the expiration of three or four weeks she would then start upon a tour through the United States and Canada, visiting the latter during the stay of the Prince of Wales. Lady Franklin also intends visiting the Pacific States, and will probably take up her residence next winter in San Francisco, to which she is advised by her physicians. Though in general good health, a mild climate is necessary to her, and therefore San Francisco has been recommended.

The proprietors of "Our Home," a water-cure establishment, Dunsville, United States, kept by Dr. Jackson, formerly of Glenhaven, publish through the columns of the *Herald* of that place an invitation to all editors of newspapers throughout the United States who are sick, to become at any time their guests, without charge, for three months, to take a course of treatment for that length of time. It says: "To those of you who are addicted to the use of tobacco, ardent spirits, drug poisons, tea, coffee, or opium, and would like to be relieved from your dependence on them, we extend this invitation."

The *Unita Italiana* was seized at Genoa on the 23rd for having published a letter from Mazzini, and the *Cattolico*, an ultra-clerical paper, for an article against the Government. A daily newspaper in French, called *L'Italie Nouvelle*, has just been started at Milan. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna was seized on the 22nd for publishing an article on the situation in which the press is placed in Austria.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

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**TO PRINTERS.**—500*l.* of SECOND-HAND MINTON, in fair condition, at 7*d.* per lb., in cases.—For specimen, &c., address Executors of the late Mr. S. Piper, Ipswich.

THE publications of the week comprise some works of mark.—Capt. Sherard Osborne's contribution to the literature of the China question; a new fiction by the authoress of "The Semi-Detached House;" Mr. Bosanquet's metrical version of "Cædmon;" and Mr. Wortabet's work on the Religions of Syria.

By Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons.—Captain Sherard Osborne's Past and Future Relations in China.

By Mr. Bentley.—The Semi-Attached Couple, by the author of "The Semi-Detached House;" the Story of Italy, by the author of "Mary Powell."

By Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.—Dr. Hermann Meyer's Why the Shoe Pinches, translated from the German.

By Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.—The Road to Honour, a novel.

By the Messrs. Longman.—Mr. W. H. Bosanquet's Fall of Man, or Paradise Lost, of Cædmon, translated in verse from the Anglo-Saxon; Mr. Despard Pemberton's Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver's Island; Capt. H. G. Raverty's Dictionary of the Language of Afghans.

By Mr. John Mason.—Mr. J. W. Etheridge's Life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, D.C.L.

By Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons.—Mr. F. Collier's Great Events of History from the Beginning of the Christian Era till the present time.

By Mr. T. C. Newby.—Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow's Man of Destiny, a romance of modern history.

By Messrs. Nisbet and Co.—The Rev. J. Wortabet's Religion in the East, or sketches, historical and doctrinal, of all the religious denominations of Syria.

By Messrs. Routledge and Co.—Miss Bowman's Sunshine and Clouds in the Morning of Life; A Wife to Order, by F. Gerstaecker, translated by Edmund Routledge; Mr. T. Jeans's Tommiebeg Shootings, or a Moor in Scotland; Captain Mayne Reid's Odd People.

By Mr. E. Stanford.—Mr. Mackenzie C. C. Walcott's Guide to the Mountains, Lakes, and North-west Coast of England.

By Messrs. Trübner and Co.—Mr. R. D. Owen's Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World; Lieutenant H. A. Wise's (Harry Gringo) Captain Brand of the Centipede, a Pirate of Eminence in the West Indies.

The new editions of the week, unusually copious as for some time past, include some old friends, such as Captain Basil Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels, and Charles Lamb's Essays of Elia, proofs of the continued vitality of which are acceptable. We note, too, the reappearance of Mr. Hayward's excellent prose translation of Faust; and of Miss Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw and Scottish Chiefs.

The following is our usual weekly list of new editions: A second of Anniversaries, &c. Armonr of Proof for the Soldiers of Christ, with additions (J. Masters); a fourth of Doing and Suffering, Memorials of E. and F. Bickersteth (Seeley and Co.); a fifth of Mr. George Beecroft's Companion to the Iron Trade (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); a second of Mr. John Brown's North-West Passage and the Plans for the Search for Sir John Franklin; Moore's Life, Letters, and Journals of Lord Byron (John Murray); Capt. Chamier's Tom Bowling, a Tale of the Sea (H. Lea); Mr. H. Cockton's Stanley Thorn (H. Lea); a second of Mr. F. F. Dalby's Guide to Jersey (E. Stanford); a second of Mr. J. Drew's Practical Meteorology (Van Voorst); A. Dumas' Monte-Christo (Routledge and Co.); a seventh of Mr. A. Hayward's Translation of Goethe's Faust (E. Moxon and Co.); Captain Basil Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels (E. Moxon and Co.); a second of the Rev. W. C. Heygate's Evening of Life (J. Masters); Charles Lamb's Essays of Elia (E. Moxon and Co.); Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Godolphin (Routledge and Co.); Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Godolphin, Vol. I., Library Edition (W. Blackwood and Sons); Miss Jane Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw, and Scottish Chiefs (H. Lea); The Fortunes of Nigel, Peveril of the Peak, and Count Robert of Paris (A. and C. Black); Dr. Stebbing's Lives of the Italian Poets (R. Bentley); Thomas Miller's Royston Gower (D. Bryce); Sam Slick's Old Judge, or Life in a Colony (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library, Vol. XII.)

#### BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

MR. ARTHUR SMITH announces his hope of one day writing a memoir of his brother, Mr. Albert Smith.

THE *Englishwoman's Journal* for September is for the first time printed by female compositors at the Victoria Press.

MESSRS. WARD AND LOCK will publish on the 1st of September the "Make Your Game, or the Adventures of the Stout Gentleman, the Slim Gentleman, and the Man with the Iron Chest," of Mr. George Augustus Sala, originally contributed to the *Welcome Guest*.

MR. CHARLES H. CLARKE has added to the "Parlour Library" Mr. Percy St. John's "Mary Rock, or my Adventures in Texas;" and is about to add to it "A Warning to Wives," by the author of "The Jilt," and Miss Pardoe's "Confessions of a Pretty Woman."

IN A RECENT NUMBER of *Notes and Queries* "B. C." (Bolton Corney?) suggests to publishers the feasibility of issuing a new edition of the "Beauties of England and Wales," which has long been out of print, and much of the information contained in which is now quite obsolete.

MESSRS. WARD AND LOCK have completed their arrangements for supplying the trade with the "Select Library of Fiction," recently published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. This series includes works by Miss Mulock, Mrs. Gaskell, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Mr. Savage, Mr. Peacock, Miss Jewsbury, &c. &c.

THE MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have in preparation an important contribution to the history of the repression of the Indian Mutiny—"The Punjab and Delhi in 1857;" being a narrative of the measures by which the Punjab was saved and Delhi recovered during the Indian mutiny. The author is the Rev. J. Cave Brown, chaplain of the celebrated "Punjab moveable column."



"THE NURSERY OF THE CHURCH," a narrative of forty years' personal experience in connection with Sunday schools, in a series of letters to a friend, will shortly be published, from the pen of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D.

Mr. W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand, is preparing for publication a new work, entitled "Modern Statesmen," by Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie, the editor of the *National Magazine*, and who has contributed to its pages some lively sketches of contemporary leading politicians.

WE HAVE RECEIVED specimen pages of a new history of Scotland, by the Rev. James Mackenzie, to be added by Messrs. T. Nelson and Co., of Edinburgh, to their School Series. The style is not only clear but pictorial, and, if the remainder of the work fulfils the promise of the commencement, it will be well worthy the perusal of "children of a larger growth" than those for whom the series is professedly designed.

THE LATE GENERAL WYNDHAM, M.P. — A Memorial Card, of a striking and handsome design, is shortly to be brought out of this lately-deceased Waterloo hero, at the request of a number of his friends. In a medallion in the centre of the card will be a never-fading photograph of General Wyndham, taken shortly before his death. Mr. McMechon, of Wighton, is the publisher.

BOOKSELLERS IN IRELAND.—It is a fact much to be deplored that in Ireland there should exist at present about seventy towns (five of which are boroughs), containing from 25,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, without a bookseller's shop; but, stranger still, that in this enlightened age of the world there should be found six whole counties equally without publisher, bookseller, or even a circulating library. Really one is astonished while giving thought to such a state of things. In other countries it is not so. Take Scotland, for instance, with one-third of Ireland's population, numbering three booksellers to every one in Ireland—i. e., in the proportion of the population as nine to one. Fondly would we hope, for our country's sake, that such a reproach will soon be wiped off.—*Belfast News Letter*.

LADY SCOTT.—In reference to a paragraph in our last number, the following communication from Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington-street, explains itself: "August 25, 1860.—In your BOOKSELLERS' RECORD of to-day I observe you state that 'Messrs. Saunders and Otley have a new novel in the press by Lady Scott, the authoress, if we mistake not, of the striking fiction 'Trevelyan.' This is incorrect. The author of 'Trevelyan' has been dead now some few years. She only wrote three works, of which I was the publisher, and my predecessor, Mr. Colburn, published the first. They were: 1. A Marriage in High Life (Colburn); 2. Trevelyan; 3. The Old Grey Church—both of these published by me. As this is not the first occasion that such a statement has been made, I think it only due to the memory of this eminent novelist to place the matter beyond doubt.—Yours, truly, RICHARD BENTLEY."

THREATENED RESISTANCE TO THE PAPER DUTY.—Mr. Alderman Towle, of Oxford, on behalf of himself and other paper-manufacturers resident in that neighbourhood, has caused the following notice to be served on the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and others connected with the collection of the paper duty: "Take notice that I, the undersigned, John Towle, of Hincksey and Weirs Mills, in the county of Oxford, paper-manufacturer, do protest against the levying and collection of the excise duty on any paper made by me on or after the 15th day of August, 1860, the gift and grant of the said excise duty for the service of her Majesty the Queen having been, with the consent of her Majesty, revoked and repealed by the Commons in Parliament assembled; and further take notice, that any payments which I may make for or in respect of the said excise duty, of any paper manufactured by me on or after the said 15th day of August, will be made under and subject to this protest, and for the purpose of preventing any attempts on the part of you, or any of you, to enforce payment of the said duty; and that legal proceedings will be commenced against such parties as I may be advised, for the purpose of recovering all or any sums of money to be paid by me in manner aforesaid.—(Signed) JOHN TOWLE."

WE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED that Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston (U.S.), were about to publish a collective edition of the poems of Gerald Massey. The same firm has lately issued a neat little volume of "Poems, by Sidney Dobell," and the task of editing and collecting them has, we understand, been performed by Mr. J. S. Fields, of that eminent American firm, although he modestly ignores the fact on the title-page. From the prefatory memoir of Mr. Dobell, we gather that the author of "The Roman" meditates less, for the future, literary action than the leadership of some new and peculiar religious movement. "Though by constitution and habit pre-eminently a thinker," says the closing passage of the memoir, "Mr. Dobell's private life is sufficiently practical. An excellent man of business, an expert rider and driver, accustomed to the gun, the rifle, the road, and the oar, he is singularly unlike the fancy portraits of a metaphysical poet in which his adverse critics indulge. And the charge of anti-Christian speculation, which has occasionally been brought

against him by hasty readers of 'Balder,' is yet more curiously infelicitous. Mr. Dobell is neither a bigot nor an enthusiast; but it is known to his friends that the great object of his life is the introduction, in due season, of a new and nobler organisation of Christianity." Some light is thrown upon this passage by one at the commencement of the memoir respecting Mr. Dobell's father. "John Dobell," we are told, "who is author of a remarkable work, entitled 'Man Unfit to Govern Man,' married Julietta Thompson, daughter of Samuel Thompson, well known in the earlier part of the present century as a leader of political reform in the City of London, and as the founder of a Christian Church intended to be on the primitive Scriptural model, called 'Freethinking Christians.'"

THE SECOND VOLUME of the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne's well-known "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" is devoted to a consideration of the text of the Old Testament, and to Scripture Interpretation: it contains also an introduction to each separate book of the Old Testament, with a notice of each book of the "Apocrypha." In the tenth edition of the entire work, published in 1856, this volume was edited, and nearly re-written, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Davidson, formerly of the Lancashire Independent College. It will be remembered that on the appearance of the tenth edition, while a high tribute was paid to Dr. Davidson's learning, some dissatisfaction was expressed on the ground that the treatment of certain parts of his subject was not in harmony with the views of inspiration adopted in the other three volumes. The publishers (the Messrs. Longman), therefore, made an arrangement with the Rev. John Ayre, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Roden, to re-edit this volume, with the sanction and co-operation of the author, the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D.; having first ascertained that Mr. Ayre's views were in complete accordance with those of Mr. Horne. This volume is now in the press, and will soon be ready for publication. Dr. Davidson's volume, however, is not withdrawn, but is continued on sale in order that those who approve of his views may purchase it as a portion of the new edition of Mr. Horne's entire work.

WE TAKE THE FOLLOWING austere utterance from the London correspondence of a Scotch paper. It is pleasant to note, in these degenerate days, so high an ethical tone in literary matters. "Moral Scotland" is moral even in its "own correspondence."—"Apropos of James Hannay's removal to Edinburgh, it may be stated that his former duties as leader-writer for the *Illustrated Times* are very respectably discharged by Mr. Sutherland Edwards and Mr. Frederick Greenwood. The articles are not so brilliant and lively, but on the whole they are readable. By the way, there is a review of 'Under a Cloud,' a novel by Frederick and James Greenwood, in the columns of the *Illustrated Times*, which, in its way, is very amusing. The novel is a very excellent one, as most people seem disposed to admit; but the praises directly and indirectly bestowed upon it here reveal the pen of a 'dear' friend, and not that of the critic. 'It contains as much of the real gold of genius as, beaten out thin, Bulwer-fashion, would make twice as many volumes as Bulwer has written, and it sparkles from beginning to end with real gems of epigram and humour.' This is pretty well. Then we are told or left to infer that many passages in 'Under a Cloud' equal, and some surpass, Jerrold. There is great praise even couched in what professes to be critical. 'Full of faults as it is,' says the notice—"without 'art,' without 'construction' (these words are carefully quoted), without almost everything that is orthodox and proper—it is one of the most satisfying (sic) books we have recently read, full of flavour and force (sic in loco), and leaving a long-lived pleasant taste behind it.' Had Mr. F. Greenwood been the working editor on the *Illustrated Times*, this notice could not have been more adroitly done. O tempora, O mores!" Terrible, is it not?

IN RE JAMES WILLIAM FERGUSSON.—BENT'S LITERARY ADVERTISER.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, the bankrupt, who is described as of Paternoster-row, bookseller, applied for a certificate. Debts, 2374*l.*; creditors holding security, 1491*l.*; property held by creditors, 1200*l.*; assets given up, about 600*l.* Mr. Brough, who supported, said that some years since Mr. Fergusson, who was a gentleman of education and position, was induced to purchase from Mr. Hodgson three-fourths of a periodical called *Bent's Literary Advertiser*. The purchase money was between 1500*l.* and 1600*l.*, and it was arranged that Mr. Hodgson should retain one-fourth share in the periodical; that Mr. Fergusson's capital should be used in the business, and that the management of the periodical should be continued by Mr. Hodgson. Very soon after the completion of this arrangement, and after the whole of the bankrupt's capital had been invested in the concern, Mr. Hodgson became bankrupt, and the management necessarily devolved upon Fergusson. As time wore on, and as soon as the bankrupt had an opportunity of ascertaining with accuracy the position of affairs, he found that the value of *Bent's Literary Advertiser* was not nearly equivalent to that put upon it by Mr. Hodgson. The bankrupt, however, struggled on, thinking that by perseverance the property might be improved; but in consequence of the establishment and gradual increase in circulation of the journals

and magazines forming what was known as the "cheap press," an unforeseen loss accrued, and that for which the bankrupt had given between 1500*l.* and 1600*l.* ultimately realised only 200*l.* The failure had arisen from circumstances over which the bankrupt had no control. The whole of the bankrupt's capital had been lost, and a sum of 120*l.*, received by the bankrupt as a present from friends, had been distributed amongst the creditors. This was the first failure, and there was not the least suggestion of fraud, or of accommodation bill transactions. The learned counsel asked for a first-class certificate. The Commissioner observed that there was a large item (439*l.*) for interest and law expenses. He did not like to see items of that kind. Explanation was given under this head, and it was stated that the assets had realised above the amount stated by the bankrupt. The Court allowed a first-class certificate. [We congratulate our monthly contemporary on the acquisition of the valuable literary property which has led its last purchaser into the Bankruptcy Court.—Ed. B. R.]

AMERICA.—The *Freewill Baptist Quarterly* for July introduces a favourable notice of Dr. Lamson's "Church of the First Three Centuries," recently published by Walker, Wise, and Co., Boston, with the following handsome compliment to that firm:—"This new publishing house is fast rising into eminence by its enterprise, as well as by the character of its issues. Besides doing a large business of its own, it is the publishing medium of the American Unitarian Association, and is already making its mark, and making itself felt in literary circles."

A NEW EDITION of "The Annals of the Olden Time in New York" is in preparation by the venerable author, John F. Watson, who is now on a visit to the Empire City for the purpose of completing the arrangement of his materials, &c. At the ripe age of eighty-two Mr. Watson displays all the ardour of a young man in his favourite pursuit, and in the full use of his faculties is constantly engaged in adding to his antiquarian stores, having lived to become an authority in the matters that employed his attention as a collector half a century ago.

MR. THOMPSON WESTCOTT, editor of the *Sunday Despatch*, is engaged in the preparation of a history of Philadelphia. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* says the book will cover the entire history of the city from the earliest days of the Swedes down to the present time, a period of nearer two centuries than one. The laborious, pains-taking character of the author affords an earnest that the book will be all that is promised of it, and that it will be the most valuable contribution that has ever been made to our local history.

"IT WILL BE TO THE CREDIT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS (says the *New York Tribune*) if the first complete edition of 'Thomas Hood's Works' is issued in this country; and that such will be the case there is little doubt. It may be safely prophesied that the delightful 'Memorials' edited by his son and daughter, and just issued by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, will be followed by the announcement of such a collection—than which there is none more needed among book-buyers. One of his best and most characteristic works, 'Up the Rhine,' is out of print, and cannot be got at any price in England, and a complete series of the 'Comic Annuals' (entirely his own composition) is a thing never now seen. In a hundred out-of-the-way quarters, old magazines, annuals, &c., lurk precious sparkles of the wit of this genuine humorist, which, if collected, would be new to his oldest admirers. Hood is one of the authors who have sprung from 'the trade'—the firm to which his father belonged, 'Vernon and Hood,' being, about the beginning of this century, among the most prominent publishing houses in London, and largely engaged in the exportation of books to the United States. It is to be feared that the branch of business was more hazardous than profitable, as this firm succumbed to the common lot of failure, and is now commemorated only on the titles of the many excellent books, particularly reprints of standard historical and theological works, which it brought out."

PARLIAMENTARY LITERATURE AND PRINTING IN THE STATES.—We take the following from a Boston paper:—"The office of Congressional printer is notoriously a job. The public is made to pay about twice what the printing could be done for, and yet yield a fair profit, and the place is given to some partisan, in the understanding that he is to bleed freely for the support of the cause. At the commencement of the session, a person by name Defrees was the Republican candidate for printer. He was a penniless adventurer, and did not own a printing establishment at which he could have printed a shop bill three inches square. He offered, in writing, to place a share of his profits at the disposal of the Republican Committee, thus admitting that he was aware, as everybody else was, that the public was atrociously robbed in the prices paid for the work, and offering without shame to share the plunder with the Republican Electioneering Committee. How was this profligate proposal received? What did the men who get up Corvode Committees say to it? How did it strike the immaculate Naval Committee? They voted for Defrees, every man of them. . . . Let it not be thought that this is a matter of so little importance in amount, that it might not have

attracted observation. The cost of the Congressional printing is something stupendous. It includes, besides Congressional documents of the ordinary kind, the publication of voluminous works, involving enormous expense,—such as Commodore Perry's "Expedition to Japan," three volumes quarto, of which one is filled with elegant engravings; the Astronomical Expedition to Chili, now in the press, six quarto volumes; the Exploration for a Railroad Route to the Pacific, eleven quarto volumes already published, with beautiful engravings of subjects in natural history, and elegantly engraved maps. The printing ordered at the last session of Congress is estimated to amount, under the old prices, to eight hundred thousand dollars; and it is carefully computed, that it could be executed for about five hundred thousand dollars, and leave a handsome profit. The public, of course, would have been plundered of three hundred thousand dollars at the old prices."

**BOSTON TRADE SALE.**—We condense the *American Publishers' Circular's* account of the first three days' history of this important event of the publishing year in the United States, given by our New York contemporary in the form of a diary.—*First day*, Wednesday, August 1st: The second annual Boston trade sale of books commenced this morning at half-past nine o'clock, in Chapman Hall. The attendance was larger at the opening than last year, and includes traders from various portions of the country. The hall has been the scene of a lively trade during the forenoon, and the "trade," both from abroad and at home, have appeared to be in the best of humour. Without, the skies are auspicious; and for the sultry air of yesterday we have a cool, invigorating north-west breeze. The sale was opened with a brief speech by Joshua Lincoln, Esq., one of the Committee of Arrangements. He congratulated the company present on the promising auspices under which they commenced, and cordially welcomed those of the trade who had honoured Boston with their presence from abroad. He trusted that the visit might be both pleasant and profitable. The sales were then commenced, Mr. Joseph Leonard acting as auctioneer. The terms of the sale, we may as well state here as anywhere, are: Less than 300 dols., cash; from 300 dols. to 1000 dols., four months' credit; over 1000 dols., four and six months' credit. The committee under whose auspices the sale is made consists of Osmyn Brewster, Joshua Lincoln, Thomas H. Bazin, William D. Ticknor, Thomas M. Brewer, William Lee, William J. Parsons. The first lot on the catalogue was an invoice from Geo. G. Coolidge, New York. The first volume offered was the "Complete Works of William Shakespeare," which sold for 75 cents, the "trade price" being 2 dols. The same work bound in library style sold for 72 cents, the trade price being 2 dols. 50 cents; half antique style, 1 dol.; trade price, 3 dols. 50 cents. The second invoice was from Applegate and Co., Cincinnati. "Dr. Adam Clarke's Complete Commentary on the Old and New Testaments" sold for 1 dol. 30 cents; trade price, 16 dols. "Complete Works of Thomas Dick, LL.D." sold for 82½ cents; trade price, 5 dols. 50 cents. The "Spectator" sold for 80 cents; trade price, 3 dols. The "Tattler and Guardian," for 57½ cents; trade price, 3 dols. The next invoice was from the Claremont Manufacturing Company, N. H., the prices of which averaged about the same as in previous lots. The next was from the well-known establishment of Robert Sears and Co., New York. The "Pictorial Family Bible," sold for 2 dols. 12½ cents; trade price, 6 dols.: different bindings of the same work in like proportion. "Remarkable Adventures of Celebrated Persons" sold for 20 cents; trade price, 1 dol. 25 cents. The next invoice was from J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia. "Arabian Nights Entertainments" sold for 87½ cents; trade price, 2 dols. 75 cents; "Arthur's Household Library," 6 vols., sold for 30 cents a volume; trade price, 1 dol., Kennedy's Works, 4 vols., sold for 47½ cents a volume; trade price, 1 dol. 25 cents. After dinner, which is furnished in an upper room in the building, the sales were resumed. The invoice of Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, having been disposed of, those of M. Polock (of Philadelphia), G. and G. H. Tilden (of Keene, N. H.), Chase, Nichols, and Hill (of Boston), J. E. Beardsley (of Auburn, N. Y.), Robert S. Davis and Co. (Boston), A. F. Graves (Boston), Leary, Getz, and Co. (Philadelphia), Gould and Lincoln (Boston), Bridgman and Childs (Northampton), and J. W. Bradley (Philadelphia), were taken up in succession. The sales were interrupted a short time for supper at six o'clock, after which they were resumed and continued until twenty-five minutes to eleven. The invoice of Gould and Lincoln, of this city, was the most extensive and important of any during the day, and contained many valuable works, all of which found a ready sale. As a whole the sales on the first day were satisfactory. They remunerate the consignees, and give the purchasers fair bargains. The attendance was good, and the bidding did not lack at any time. Sixty out of the 380 pages of the catalogue had been disposed of when the sales were suspended. It is not a little amusing to notice the names under which some of the purchasers bid. One bids for "South," another for "Peter," another for "Tom," "George," "Jenkins," "Sniler," "Josh," and other mythical personages. *Second day*, Thursday, 2nd: The first invoice was that of Mayhew of Boston.

This was short, but good. Next came that of John E. Potter of Philadelphia, followed by John Wiley of New York, whose list was extensive and attractive. Frank H. Little of Albany, and John B. Perry of Philadelphia, were the next consignees. Bazin and Ellsworth, Boston, next offered a most excellent invoice, which did not fail to attract attention. The quantities submitted were generally larger than most of the consignees. Invoices of D. C. Colesworthy, Boston; John L. Shorey, Boston; Bradley, Daton, and Co., Boston; J. H. Alton, New York; Michael Doolady, New York, and C. M. Saxton, Barker, and Co., New York, were next sold. The consignment of the latter house was quite extensive, and the works new, in many cases of much value. The sale of this invoice extended into the evening, and concluded the programme of the day at half-past ten o'clock. *Third day*, Friday, 3rd: The sales commenced on the invoice of William Carter, Boston. The works were mostly of a juvenile nature, and sold fairly. The consignment of Eyre and Spottiswoode, New York, was the next on the catalogue. It consists chiefly of fine English Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious literature in various bindings, many of which were rich and elegant. Medical literature was next represented in the consignment of the noted house of Blanchard and Lea, Philadelphia. Next came the invoice of John P. Jewitt and Co., Boston, who are about to close their book trade for the purpose of entering a new field of enterprise. Among the list were the works of Dr. Alcott. The next invoices taken up were those of Geo. A. Tuttle and Co., Rutland, Vt., and Leavitt and Allen, New York. The latter was extensive, and closed the sales of the forenoon up to dinner time. Some of the sales of the consignees of previous days have been figured up. The invoice of Messrs. Lippincott and Co. brought 7000 dols.; Beardsley's, 1900 dols.; Claremont Manufacturing Company's, 100 dols.; Applegate and Co.'s, 200 dols.; Sears's, New York, 390 dols.; Polock's, 250 dols.; Chase, Nichols, and Hill's, 1204 dols.; R. S. Davis's, 490 dols. The sale was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. Following the invoices of Leavitt and Allen was that of Cyrus G. Cooke of Boston. The list included miscellaneous, juvenile, and toy books, and school publications. They were mostly marketable books, and found ready purchasers at fair prices. Next came the consignment of William Flint of Philadelphia, followed by that of William W. Harding of the same city. Mr. Harding's programme contained a large variety of Bibles, many of which were very elegant. The invoice of Frederick A. Brady, of New York, included an extensive variety of romances of the yellow-covered school, and were disposed of at fair rates. James Challen and Son, Philadelphia, Robert M. de Witt, New York, and George F. Coolidge, New York, came next. Their several consignments were not numerous, but contained many very good books. The invoice of Ticknor and Fields, Boston, was taken up about 3 p.m., and occupied the remainder of the afternoon and evening. The list was one of the best on the entire catalogue, and attracted much attention. The books of this house have a high reputation, and the trade are always ready to invest in them. Mr. Ticknor took charge of the sales. Among the works sold were Robertson's Sermons, the works of Longfellow, Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Saxe, Massey, Kingsley, Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, Hillard, Grace Greenwood, Charles Reade, Hawthorne, De Quincey, Alexander Smith, Mrs. Julia Howe, Tom Brown, R. H. Dana, Emerson, Mayne Reid, Whittier, Dickens, the famous Waverley Novels, Tom Taylor, and a great variety of miscellaneous works. The sales thus far, we are glad to state, have fully equalled the expectations of consignees. We may also add, which is equally pleasant all round, that purchasers are quite satisfied. With bargains on both sides, who is to find fault?

**FOREIGN ITEMS.**—The annual meeting of the French Academy took place on Thursday in last week, and, as usual, the hall was crowded to excess, and the heat overpowering. The tribune was occupied by M. Villemain, M. Empis, and M. Saint-Marc Girardin, who filled the presidential chair in place of the director, M. Rémusat. The attendance of members of the Institute was, considering the season, unusually large. M. Villemain read the annual report. A prize of 3000f. was awarded to M. Saisset for his "Essay on Religious Philosophy," and eight medals of 2000f. each to other authors. The Gobier grand prize was awarded to M. Wallon for his work entitled "Jeanne d'Arc," and the second to M. Moret for his "Quinze ans de Louis XIV." The Halphen prize of 1500f. was awarded to M. Bonnechose for his "History of England." The Bordin prize of 3000f. was given to M. Ratisbonne for his translation of Dante into French verse. The prize instituted by the late Comte de Maille-Latour-Landry in favour of a writer or an artist was awarded to M. Philoxène Boyer, the eminent commentator on Shakespeare, who has done, and is still doing, so much to make his countrymen acquainted with English literature. M. Boyer is, with Mr. Hughes of Paris, engaged, we understand, in the preparation of the first French translation of Mr. Carlyle's "French Revolution."

TO THE MANY INTERESTED IN THE PRESENT SITUATION OF SYRIA it will be useful to hear of a book in which a complete and able description is given of the Druses and their mongrel religion. The work, which is a German one, bears the title "Die Drusen und ihre Vorläufer," von Ph. Wolf, and is in every respect well fitted to furnish the European reader with an insight into the extraordinary character of that Asiatic denomination.

M. DE PARAVEY has written to the Academy of Sciences to state that the knee-holly (*Ruscus aculeatus*) is universally used throughout Thibet and India for manufacturing paper, and that, in the present dearth of materials for paper, it might be advantageously used for the same purpose, the plant being extremely common in France.

## BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By William Lord, Bookseller, Kirkby Stephen. Tales of the Borders, in 6 vols. Second-hand.

## TRADE CHANGES.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**—Thomas Franklin Todhunter and John Henry Smith, Gresham-street, stationers. Thomas Dinham and George Simms, Manchester, booksellers.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—Alexander Greig and Peter Baillie, Edinburgh, music-sellers.

## REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, August 21, and two following days. We continue from our last publication our report of this interesting sale, devoting especial attention to the editions of works in our earlier literature disposed of during its course.

Davies (J. of Hereford) Scourge of Folly, consisting of Satirical Epigrams, and others in honour of many noble and worthy persons of our land. Together with a pleasant (though discordant) desecration upon most English proverbs, and others. Beautiful copy, n. d. (1614). On page 76 is an epigram "To our English Terence, Mr. Will. Shake-speare;" other poets, dramatists, and writers are noticed by name, as Thomas Coriat, Sir Henry and Sir Philip Sidney, Sir T. Lucy, Tho. Bastard, Ben Jonson, Sam. Daniell, John Marston, and a host of others of well-known fame. 7l. 7s.

Crompton (Hugh) Poems. A most rare volume. E. C. for Tho. Alsop, 1657. 5l. 10s. Shakespeare. Poems, written by Wil. Shake-speare, Gent., with both titles, copy of the portrait by Marshall. First collected edition, and very rare; fine copy. Tho. Cotes, and are to be sold by John Benson, 1640.

Brathwayt (R.) Natures Embassie; or, the Wild-Mans Measures. Fine copy of a most rare volume. R. Whitaker, 1621. 4l. 4s.

Pills to Purge Melancholy. Very scarce. For John Playford at his shop in the Temple, 1669. 4l. 4s.

Waller (E.) Poems, &c., as set to Musick by Henry Lawes. First genuine edition, with address "to my Lady." T. W. for H. Moseley, 1645. 1l. 6s.

Wither (G.) Works. J. Beale for Thomas Walkley, 1620—Abuses Stript and Whipt. Humfrey Lownes for Francis Burton, 1617. 2 vols. 3l. 7s.

Durfey (T.) Wit and Mirth; or, Pills to Purge Melancholy. W. Pearson for J. Tonson, 1719-20. 7l. 12s. 6d.

Herbert (Lord, of Cherbury) Occasional Verses. Very scarce. By T. R. for Thomas Dring, 1665. 3l. 8s.

Fish (S.) A Supplication for the Beggars, reprinted from the original edition of 1524, with an Advertisement dated Jan. 1845. Printed on vellum, only two taken, see publisher's attestation. Chiswick, Whittingham for W. Pickering, 1845. 3l. 15s.

Du Roveray (J. P. Merchant of London), Poems, in French. The original autograph manuscript, with the author's corrections, dedicated to the Earl of Stanhope, and Lord Mahon, his son; vellum. 1771, &c. This curious volume of Poetry is attested by a letter of the author relating to the sale of Turmeric, dated 1809, and a printed "Memoir" respecting the purchase of English and American corn for the supply of Paris, in which the name of Claude Scott is mentioned. In the volume is a copy of a letter from Voltaire to the author, dated from Ferney, in 1768, and others about the number 666 of St. John's Revelation. The poetry consists of numerous sonnets, epigrams, and other pieces, and comprises translations from Shakespeare, an Ode to Madame Necker, &c. The author was a Swiss and a freemason; subsequently the publisher of the editions of Pope, Milton, &c.

Spenser (E.) Colin Clouts Come home again. First edition, rare. By T. C. (reed) for W. Ponsobnie, 1595. 6l. 8s. 6d.

Spenser (E.) Complaints. First edition, most rare when found complete. For William Ponsobnie, 1591. 8l. 12s.

Homer. Seaven Bookes of the Iliads of Homer. Translated by George Chapman, Gent. By John Windet, 1598. 5l.

Heywood (J.) The Spider and the Flie. Black



letter. T. Powell, 1556. On the title is an autograph of "Ninian Burbage." *Qu.* what relation, if any, to the celebrated Richard, the companion of Shakspeare? 12l. 15s.

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IT WILL BE SEEN that we have commenced in "THE CRITIC," of August 11, a GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY. The object and plan of this REGISTRY are to furnish to the public, without charge, the fullest information that can be obtained respecting the Colleges, Schools, and other Educational Establishments of the kingdom, and to give a weekly list of Wants and Vacancies in connection with the profession of Education. No charge will be made for registering either Schools or the Appointments Offered and Wanted, and letters will be received and forwarded for the cost of postage only. The conductors of the REGISTRY will not undertake negotiations for pupils or for educational appointments, but will content themselves with putting advertisers and applicants into communication with each other free of charge—thus performing a service nowhere else attainable, and for which all concerned will be mutually indebted.

The necessity which exists for such a registry has for a long time been forced on our attention alike by heads of schools, parents who seek schools for their children, and by tutors and others requiring appointments. The Registry was originally announced in September of last year as a part of the *Clerical Registry*, which is conducted in connection with the *Clerical Journal*; but the extent of the scheme compelled us at a very early date to detach the Educational portion, and to reserve it for a future opportunity when it could be more fully and more easily developed. Since September we have been making the very extensive and complicated arrangements necessary for carrying it out—the first step having been to collect as full a list of schools, colleges, &c., as could be obtained. This list we have succeeded in nearly perfecting, and we believe it forms the most numerous and ample Index of Educational Establishments to be found in the kingdom.

Should this plan of an Educational Registry prove as serviceable as it is intended to be, and as those of our subscribers who have suggested its formation assure us it must be, we need hardly say that it will from time to time be improved and expanded in the way which experience may suggest. When our list of Establishments is quite complete, we purpose publishing it as an *Educational Directory*, and in the form which has made the *Clerical Directory* so useful and acceptable to those for whom it was designed.

In our last number we opened (page 143) an Educational Department for collecting information respecting the work and progress of education. This department will be more fully developed, and articles, useful alike to the educator and the general public, will be contributed. It will in future give close and careful attention to Educational and School Books, and University Correspondents will communicate the latest news and facts respecting our great seats of learning.

Heads of Schools who have not forwarded prospectuses of their establishments will oblige us by doing so without delay. Forms, to fill in with particulars of Educational Appointments Wanted and Vacant, will be supplied gratuitously on application by letter or otherwise.

THE CRITIC GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, 9th August, 1860.

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